

SEED AND PLANT LIST

James Raiton

*Peach
Blossom*

Shasta

TWO NEW GIANT SCABIOSAS

PEACH BLOSSOM.
"Highly Commended" by the
Royal Horticultural Society of
Great Britain. A beautiful shade
of Peach Blossom Pink, large
size and long stems. An excellent
cut flower. 1/- packet.

SHASTA.
A pure white of enormous size,
the flowers measuring three
and a half inches across
with extremely
long stems.
1/- pkt.

HEAD OFFICE:
273 SWANSTON STREET
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

The Garden Calendar

What to Plant and Sow Month by Month of the more important things.

JANUARY (Summer).

Plant—Hardy border plants if weather is suitable. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce Plants, Flower Seedlings for Spring and Summer planting, including Asters, etc., as per list.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Carrot, Cabbage, Celery, French Beans, Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Early Seed Potatoes, Radish, Turnips.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Delphinium, Daisy, Carnation, Cornflower, Poppies, Mignonette, Pansy, Stocks, Sweet William, Wallflower.

FEBRUARY (Summer).

Plant—Bulbs, Flower Seedlings for Summer planting, Asters, etc., also Hardy Border Plants, Cabbage, Cauliflower Plants, etc.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, French Beans, Leek, Lettuce, Peas, Seed Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Savoy, Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—List as for January.

MARCH (Autumn).

Plant—Tree and Potato Onion Bulbs, Cabbage Plants, etc., New Queen Onion Plants, Seed Potatoes, Flower Seedlings for Summer Planting, as list.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Endive, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Onion (Spring and New Queen), Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Antirrhinum, Auricula, Anemone, Ranunculus, Columbine, Calliopsis, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Lobelia, Nemesis, Polyanthus, Sweet Pea, Schizanthus, Viola; also list as for January, February.

APRIL (Autumn).

Plant—Tree and Potato Onions, Shallot Bulbs, Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Queen Onions, Rhubarb Roots.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Broad Beans, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Herbs, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—List as for last month, in warm position.

Transplant Seedling Pansy Stock, and other varieties that may be ready.

MAY (Winter).

Plant—Garlic, Shallots and Tree Onion Bulbs, Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Fruit Trees, Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Violets, Conifers, Ornamental Trees, Strawberries, Rhubarb Roots, Grape Vines, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Salad Plants.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Same as listed for April, including Asparagus.

Sow—Flower Seeds—List as for March. Sow on warm border. Transplant Hardy Border Plants.

JUNE (Winter).

Plant—Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Herbs, Garlic and Shallots, Strawberries, Fruit Trees, Lily Bulbs, also list as for May.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—List as for April, except Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—This is a very cold, wet month for sowing Flower Seeds. It is better to postpone sowing until the latter end of July. Transplant Delphinium and other Herbaceous Plants.

JULY (Winter).

Plant—Seed Potatoes, Garlic, Rhubarb, Asparagus Roots, Horse Radish, Cabbage, Lettuce, Onion Plants; also list as for June.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Broccoli, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, Herbs, Lettuce, Leek, Onion, Peas, Parsley, Radish.

Sow—Flower Seeds—If the weather is favourable, sow Phlox, Balsam, Salpiglossis, Verbena, etc. Transplant hardy and well-rooted Seedlings.

AUGUST (Spring).

Plant—As per list for July.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Kidney Beans, Tall and Butter Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Herbs, Leek, Lettuce, Melons, Onion, Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Swede, Spinach, Tomatoes, Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Antirrhinum, Carnation, Delphinium, Dianthus, Foxglove, Gaillardia, Godetia, Helichrysum, Larkspur, Leptosyne, Lobelia, Mignonette, Nemophilla, Nigella, Poppy, Pentstemon, Polyanthus, Schizanthus, Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Violet, Wallflower, etc.

Transplant Seedlings that are ready for lifting.

SEPTEMBER (Spring).

Plant—Cabbage and Lettuce Plants, also late Onion Plants and Rhubarb Roots.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—List as advised for August; also Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, Egg Plant, Cucumber, Melons, Pumpkins, Sweet Corn, Tomatoes, Vegetable Marrow. This is the best month of the year for Sowing of Vegetable Seeds.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Same list as advised for August; also Balsam, Aster, Amaranthus, Bedding Begonia, Cosmos, Cockscorn, Dahlia, Gerbera, Heliotrope, Nemesis, Petunia, Portulaca, Sunflower, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Zinnia.

OCTOBER (Spring).

Plant—Cabbage and Lettuce Plants, Tomato, Pumpkin, Cape Gooseberry, Egg Plants.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Similar varieties to those recommended for September. This is a good month for good sowings of Tomato, Marrow, Melon, Pumpkin, and Cucumber Seeds.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Repeat Sowings for September; also Desert Pea, Nasturtium, Rehmannia, Phlox, Verbena and Lobelia. This is a good month to transplant Alternanthera, Iresine and all border plants.

NOVEMBER (Summer).

Plant—Cabbage, Celery and Lettuce Plants; also List as advised for October.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Repeat October, September sowings if necessary; French Bean; sow largely also Tongan, Count Zeppelin, and Butter Beans.

Sow—Flower Seeds—All the varieties mentioned for sowing during September and October can be sown in a sheltered bed. Transplant Gladiola, Dahlias, Cannas, Chrysanthemums; also Hardy Border Plants.

DECEMBER (Summer).

Plant—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Celery, Savoy and Brussels Sprout Plants.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—French, Butter and Runner Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Mustard and Cress, Cucumber, Lettuce, Melon, Pumpkin, Radish, Turnip (largely), Vegetable Marrow (Long White and Bush).

Sow—Flower Seeds—Sowings can be made of all seeds recommended for September and October. Coleus, Begonia, Cineraria, Primula, Calceolaria and Cyclamea, for the greenhouse.

James Railton's

Seed and Plant Catalogue

OFFICE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS:

273 SWANSTON ST.; FINK'S BUILDINGS, FLINDERS ST.; & 133 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE

Nursery: Raglan St., Preston South, Bulk Store: Whiteman St., South Melbourne, Seed Cleaning Factory: Tait's Place, South Melbourne
Phones—10150, 10151. Cables—"Cornflower," Melbourne.

o TERMS OF BUSINESS : o

ORDERING, ADDRESS, ETC.—When giving orders, send name and address in full, with directions as to route, and to whose care goods must be consigned. Please use Order Form in this Catalogue.

I CAN SELECT FOR YOU.—When the choice of varieties is left to me, I select the most desirable colours and varieties, all correctly labelled.

PLANT ORDERS.—All orders received are subject to the possibility of some plants not being in stock at the time. All varieties cannot be had at all times of the year. If I have not the varieties in stock, careful substitution will be made. When customers do not desire this, they should add a few extra names for the purpose of enabling me to complete the number of plants ordered.

PACKING.—I shall at all times see that goods are well and securely packed, but after despatching such goods, my responsibility for any loss, damage or miscarriage ceases.

POSTAL CONVENIENCES.—The Parcels Post System is simple and economical for the despatch of Seeds, Plants, Roots, etc., and I receive very flattering testimonials as to arrival of Seeds and Plants in good condition.

CARRIAGE OF GOODS.—Retail orders for Vegetable and Flower Seeds (except heavy goods, such as Peas and Beans, either in packets or in bulk) are sent post free to any part of the Commonwealth.

The railage or freight on a rail or steamer journey for Potatoes, Plants, Fruit Trees, or Implements (either alone or as part of general order) is charged to my client.

LOST ORDERS.—Letters are sometimes lost in the Post. If you do not get a reply to your order within a reasonable time, please send a duplicate order stating when and in what form order was sent, and sign the same name and address as in the first order, so that it may have immediate attention.

HOW TO REMIT.—By crossed cheque (on any bank), postal or post office order, payable at Melbourne. Small amounts may be remitted in stamps. No receipt sent for sums of 2/6 and under unless stamp is enclosed to cover postage.

Do not send coin in a letter.

SACKS, BAGS AND CASES.—All sacks, bags and cases, etc., will be charged at the lowest rate, and if returned immediately in good condition, two-thirds of the full prices will be allowed.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND NON-WARRANTY.—I give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality and productiveness, or any other matter, of any Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants sent out, and I will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to me.

JAMES RAILTON.

James Railton's Popular Collections of Vegetable Seeds

To all who want Selected Collections of Choice Vegetable Seeds, I can recommend the following assortments. All of the seeds contained in them are the regular-sized packages and first-class in every respect. They give to customers a good assortment, best adapted to produce a continued succession of the most useful kinds throughout the year.

Several thousands of these Collections are sold annually, and to the same people, which shows that they are perfectly satisfactory.

A Collection (Post Free.)

Trial Garden, embracing 16 Standard Favourites.

This Collection embraces sixteen Standard Favourites of the leading family garden vegetables, put up in packets for those who have only a small plot for a vegetable garden. One packet each of the following for

2/6

s. d.	
3	Beans, Kidney or French
3	Beet, Long Blood Red
3	Cabbage, St. John's Day
3	Carrot, Early Short Horn
3	Cucumber, Long Green Prickly
3	Lettuce, Iceberg
3	Melon, Water, Dixie
3	Onion, Brown Spanish
3	Parsnip, Hollow Crown
3	Peas, Yorkshire Hero
3	Radish, Mixed Turnip
3	Spinach, Prickly
3	Tomato, Large Red
3	Pumpkin, Turk's Cap
3	Vegetable Marrow, Long White Bush
3	Turnip, White Stone

If obtained separately, would cost .. £0 4 0

B Collection (Post Free.)

22 Varieties for Small Family Garden.

5/-

s. d.	
3	1 pkt. Beet, Long Blood Red
6	1 pkt. French Beans
3	1 pkt. Broad Beans
6	1 pkt. Cabbage, Surehead
6	1 pkt. Cauliflower, Autumn Giant
3	1 pkt. Carrot, Scarlet Nantes
6	1 pkt. Celery, White Plume
3	1 pkt. Cucumber, Long Green Prickly
3	1 pkt. Lettuce, Neapolitan
3	1 pkt. Water Melon, Black Spanish
3	1 pkt. Rock Melon, Early Hackensack
6	1 pkt. Onion, Brown Spanish
6	1 lb. Peas, Yorkshire Hero
6	1 oz. Parsnip, Hollow Crown
3	1 pkt. Radish, Red Turnip
3	1 pkt. Turnip, Early White Stone
3	1 pkt. Spinach, Prickly
6	1 pkt. Tomato, Large Red
3	1 pkt. Vegetable Marrow
3	1 pkt. Rhubarb, Myatt's Linnaeus
3	1 pkt. Peas, American Wonder
3	1 pkt. Pumpkin, Turk's Cap

£0 7 6

C Collection (Post Free.)

20/-

Packets	
3	Beans, French or Kidney
1	Beans, Broad Windsor
1	Beet, Blood Red
3	Cabbage, Early and Late
3	Carrots (sorts)
2	Cauliflower, Early and Late
2	Celery, White
1	Corn or Table Maize
1	Cress, Curled
2	Cucumber (sorts)
3	Herbs (sorts)
2	Lettuce (sorts)
1	Leek
3	Melons, Water and Rock
1	Mustard
3	Onions (sorts)
1	Parsley, Triple Curled
3	Peas, Early and Late
2	Pumpkins (sorts)
2	Parsnip, Hollow Crown
2	Radish, Long and Turnip
2	Spinach
1	Squash
3	Turnip (sorts)
2	Tomato, Red and Yellow
1	Vegetable Marrow, Long Cream
18	Choice Flower Seeds

Vegetable Seeds

ASPARAGUS.

Culture.—The seeds of this very wholesome vegetable should be sown from August to October, in good, rich soil, in rows, from one and a half to two feet apart, and about an inch in depth, and covered with very fine soil.

"Palmetto."—The earliest, largest and best Asparagus now in cultivation. Seed, 6d. pk

Asparagus Roots.—One year old, 7/6 per 100; two years old, 10/- per 100.

BEET (6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—A strong, loamy soil is most suitable for Beet, though a fair crop can be obtained from ordinary good soil. Seed may be sown at any time of the year in this part of the world, but the most favourable period in mild districts is in the autumn, about March or April, as, when sown then, the plants will be able to make a strong growth before the advent of the hot season. In localities where frosts are severe, sowings must be left till spring. The seed should be sown in drills, 18 inches apart, covering it to the depth of an inch; and if the ground is dry, it will be an advantage to water the drills before sowing the seed. Thin out to about six to eight inches apart.

Erfurt, Long Black.—The root smooth, and almost black. No garden should be without a few Beets of this variety.

Eclipse.—The roots grow perfectly smooth, of round shape; intense blood-red skin and flesh; fine-grained and sweet.

Crimson Globe.—Fine globular shape; flesh rich, deep crimson; tender and sweet.

Dell's Black Leaf.—A fine variety, with very dark red leaves. The roots are long and smooth. The flesh is a deep blood-red.

SILVER BEET (or "SPINACH BEET").

"Lucullus."—The plants grow to a height of two to two and a half feet. The stalks are as thick and broad as those of Rhubarb, being one and a half inches broad, heavily ribbed, and from ten to twelve inches long below the leaf. These stalks are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as Asparagus. The extra large leaves, of thick texture, are heavily crumpled or "savoyed," and of fine flavour. (6d. packet, posted.)

NEW BEET—"QUEEN MARY."

A beet of most excellent quality—I know of none better. A perfect mouse-tail root, absolutely cylindrical; good dark flesh of splendid quality. It is a wonderful cropper; a favorite amongst market growers. 1/- per packet.

BROCCOLI

(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—Broccoli should be sown at intervals between December and August. The seed should be sown in rich soil, in beds of such a width that every part can be reached with the hand easily. Cover the seed to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and keep the soil moderately moist. In sowing during the summer months, it is advisable to make the seed beds a little lower than the surrounding ground, so that whatever water is used will sink in. The young plants, when fit to handle, may be planted out where they are to remain.

Mammoth.—A large late variety, taking about eight months to mature from time of sowing the seed, and coming into use when the late Cauliflowers are over.

Adams' Early White.—A fine white variety.

BEANS, FRENCH.

Cultivation.—For the earliest crop, sow in September, in the warmest and most sheltered part of the garden. Later crops may be sown in-damper and more exposed situations. Successional crops may be sown once a month until February. Sow the seeds in drills, two feet apart, and two inches in depth, or less in heavy soils, and four inches between the seeds. If the weather becomes dry, the ground may be mulched, and soakings of water should be frequently given.

The climbing varieties should be sown in drills, four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise, sticks, five or six feet in length, should be placed in the rows, one to each plant.

DWARF VARIETIES. (6d. packet.)

Canadian Wonder.—One of the most productive Beans in cultivation. Pods very fleshy, and exceedingly tender when cooked. Grown very largely by market gardeners.

Perfect Bush.—Sow from September on to March. It is unequalled for earliness, yield and quality, also flavour; comes in early. If picked regularly, will continue to produce beans until cut down by frost. Perfect Bush is a rival to the popular Canadian Wonder. Price, 6d. packet.

CLIMBING VARIETIES. (6d. packet.)

Epicure.—This variety stands the hot climate better than any other variety in cultivation. The pods are produced in clusters, are thick, fleshy and stringless, and are tender and of good flavour. A very heavy cropper, and, if regularly gathered, they will bear all through the summer.

Scarlet Runner.—A remarkably heavy cropper, having extra long pods.

White Dutch.—Fine long pods, of excellent flavour; very prolific.

Improved Golden Butter Wax (Dwarf).—A very prolific variety, perfectly stringless pods, about 6 inches long, of a delightful buttery flavour. One of the best Wax Pod Beans in cultivation; highly recommended.



Epicure Climbing Bean—6d. packet.

BROAD BEANS

(6d. packet.)

Cultivation.—A strong loamy soil is most favourable for this crop, and if the land has been previously prepared with a good dressing of decayed manure, so much the better. Plant in double rows 3 feet apart, leaving about 9 inches between each bean; to some of the stronger varieties a still greater space should be allowed. When the beans are in full bloom, pinch out the tops so as to encourage them to set their pods. Sow from March to August.

Taylor's Broad Windsor—Suitable for main crop, containing two or three beans of excellent flavour.

Carter's Leviathan Long Pod is exceedingly prolific, bearing very long pods, each containing from 8 to 10 well-flavoured beans, suitable for either early, late, or main crops, being hardy, and will adapt itself to any season; grows 3 to 4 feet high, and should be planted in rows 3 to 4 feet apart.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—The directions for the management of Borecole will apply also to this crop. Be careful that the plants have plenty of space between the rows, and when removing the first crop of Sprouts do so with a knife, so as to leave as small a wound as possible. Seed should be sown from November to January.

President Carnot—This variety produces very large Sprouts, of good quality. The stems are of good height, covered with Sprouts, forming symmetrical pyramids.

Scrymger's Extra Dwarf—Produces an abundance of excellent, medium-sized Sprouts.

Brussel Sprouts Plants, 1/- per 100.

Cabbage Plants	2/- 100
Cauliflower Plants	2/6 100
Lettuce Plants	2/- 100

Postage Paid.

BORECOLE OR KALE

(6d. packet, 1/- oz.)

Cultivation.—Deeply worked, strong, rich soil is most suitable for this vegetable. Sow on a bed that is well sheltered; when the plants are vigorous and fit to handle, transplant into rows; and let the plants stand 18 inches from each other, and the rows at least 3 feet apart. Sow seed from December to end of February.

Carter's Improved Garnishing.—This will produce more than 20 varieties, some of which are quite equal in colour to the new Coleus; the colours vary from rich crimson to white, laced and fringed.

Dwarf Green Curled.—A useful, hardy variety.
Dwarf Green Curled Kale Plants.—1/- per 100.

CRESS.

Cultivation.—Sow the curled variety very thickly in a rich border, where there is abundant moisture, selecting a shady corner; if this is not to be had, cover over with boughs, so as to draw the plants and make them crisp. Water-cress can be easily raised from seed sown on the bank of a creek or water-hole, where there is plenty of moisture; if among weeds, so much the better; the salad will be fit to gather in about two months. Sow Garden Varieties every two or three months throughout the year.

WATER CRESS.—This can be grown easily by sowing on the side of a running stream, or by marking off a small bed near a water tap and making it looser than the surrounding surface, and running a little water through the bed occasionally. 6d. per packet.

Extra Fine Curled.—Best for general purposes. 3d. per packet.

NEW CABBAGE—

"BLIGHT PROOF."

A wonderful cropper for withstanding the ravages of caterpillars and blight. The foliage is a green glazed appearance; makes solid heads of a good flavour. 1/- packet.

CABBAGE.

This very wholesome and nutritious vegetable can be cultivated during the whole year with comparatively little trouble. To have successional crops, it is advisable to sow monthly. The best time, however, may be stated as from February to the end of April with Winter kinds, and again from June to the end of January for Summer sorts. Strong loam produces finest quality, but all soils, from stiff to sand, will answer fairly for Cabbage. Manure and moisture are, however, essentials. The ground, in fact, cannot be too rich, and the quicker Cabbage is grown the better is its quality.

CLASS 1.—EARLY VARIETIES.

Price, 6d. packet; 1/6 per oz.

Sow the seed during February, March and April, and transplant the young plants as soon as ready.

Early York.—A well-known, medium-sized, early variety.

Eastham.—A splendid variety, either for the Home or Market Garden.

Enfield Market.—One of the best of the Winter Cabbages.

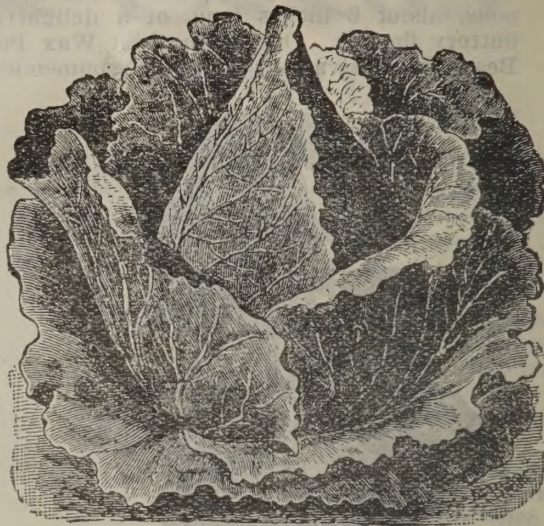
James Railton's Lightning.—The earliest Cabbage in the World. Pronounced by all who have grown it to be the greatest addition to the Cabbage family. Produces fair-sized, marketable heads 70 days from sowing of the seed. 1/- per packet.

CLASS 2.—SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

Price, 6d. packet; 1/6 per oz.

Sow seed during May and June, so as to have the plants ready for putting out during August and September.

Flat Parisian.—A splendid Cabbage, with flat, solid heads, of uniform size. Of fine texture and delicate flavour.



James Railton's Lightning.

CLASS 3.—MAIN CROP SORTS.

This class comprises the varieties which are planted for cutting through the late Summer, Autumn, and early Winter.

Seed of these varieties may be sown from July to November, and the plants transplanted from September to January, the times being regulated as the crop is required for cutting.

Early "Allhead."—Unequalled either for private use or for market purposes. Splendid drought resister, and the best Summer Cabbage ever introduced. Yields heavy, solid, fine-grained heads. Undoubtedly the best of all the main crop varieties, both for the Home and the Market Garden. Price, 6d. packet; 2/- per oz.

Copenhagen Market.—A large round-headed main crop Cabbage, which stands well through the Summer. Produces large, solid heads of good texture and excellent flavour. Price, 6d. packet; 2/- per oz.

Surehead.—A sure-heading Summer Cabbage, producing uniform, hard, firm heads of fine texture and good size. Price, 6d. packet; 1/6 oz.

St. John's Day (Large, Late).—A valuable Summer variety, producing large, solid heads. Very popular with market gardeners. Price, 6d. packet; 1/6 oz.

Succession.—A splendid Summer Cabbage, and a first-class keeper. Yields large, close heads of excellent quality and flavour. A most popular and useful variety. Price, 6d. packet; 2/- per oz.

CLASS 4.—LATE VARIETIES.

Sow the seed during October and November and transplant the seedlings out during the latter half of January and February.

Drumhead.—A large, flat variety. Grows to an immense size. Price, 6d. packet; 1/- per oz.

Red Dutch.—A useful Red Cabbage. Suitable for pickling. Price, 6d. packet; 1/- per oz.

Giant of Auvergne.—A most suitable Cabbage for Autumn and early Winter use. Comes in after the main sorts are finished. Price, 6d. packet; 1/- per oz.

CABBAGE, SAVOY OR WINTER.

Price, 6d. per packet; 1/6 per oz.

Drumhead.—The largest of all the Savoy. A very hardy variety, producing fine, large, well-curled, solid heads. Highly recommended.

Dwarf Green Curled.—An early maturing, compact variety, and one which hearts well. Very solid heads, with beautifully crinkled leaves.

Capsicum or Pepper.

(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—Sow in a small bed on a warm border, and transplant when the plants are sufficiently advanced to remove. Plant in rich soil, in rows about 2 feet apart, and at least 18 inches in the row. The Sweet Spanish will require 6 inches extra space each way. The small sorts are best adapted for sauces, the large ones for stews and pickles. Best months for sowing are September and October.

Elephant's Trunk.—Very fleshy scarlet fruits, 10 to 12 inches long and 3 to 4 inches broad; of very mild flavour.

Large Bell, Sweet Spanish, or Bull Nose.—An early variety.

NEW CAULIFLOWER—

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND."

Large size, excellent quality; can be sown right through the year with good results; solid white heads. 1/- per packet.

CAULIFLOWER.

Cultivation.—Cauliflowers may be obtained in this climate during at least half the year under ordinary treatment, and in cool situations, or where water is plentiful, nearly the whole year round. The soil for them should be equally rich as for Cabbage, and where that for Winter crops happens to be damp it may be formed into ridges and the Cauliflowers planted on the top. The distance between the plants must be regulated by the size of the heads required; heads of the largest size may be obtained from plants 30 to 36 inches apart, but for private use small or middle-sized heads are the most suitable. Of course, the Summer crops must have the greatest amount of space, but plants put out in Autumn need not be more than 18 inches or 2 feet apart. For the first, or Autumn crop, seed must be sown from December to February, and for later crops a little may be sown every month until August; but heads can rarely be obtained during the hottest months, except in cool districts, or by abundant watering.

Extra Early Eclipse.—This new and perfectly distinct variety is self-protecting, the heads large and pure white. It stands dry, hot

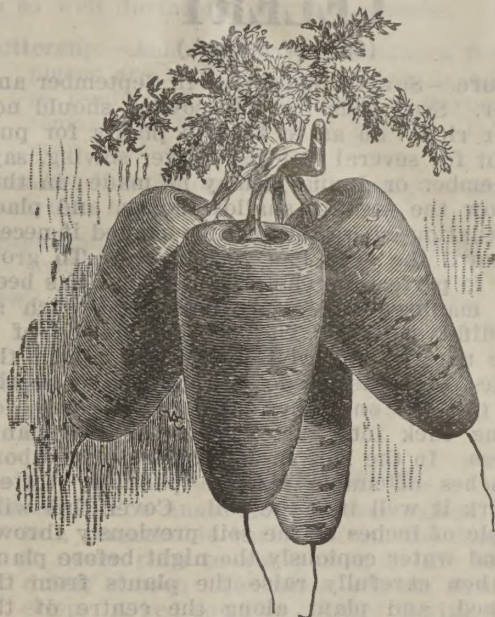
weather better than any other Cauliflower. 3/- per oz.; 6d. and 1/- per packet.

Late Eclipse (the Perfection in Cauliflowers).—

A splendid variety for all purposes, both for private and market gardens, producing heads of a very large size; very solid; of a remarkably pure white. It is the best late variety yet grown. 6d. and 1/- per packet.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—An extremely valuable late variety, perfectly distinct from any other sort. Heads magnificent; beautifully white, large, firm and compact. 6d. packet.

Walcheren.—A favourite late variety, very hardy, and produces large, white, firm heads of uniform closeness. 6d. packet.



Early Short Horn Carrot.

GARDEN CARROT

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—Make a sowing in July, and the main crop in September, in drills, 18 inches apart, and when fit, thin out to 5 or 6 inches. Sand and sandy loam produce the best carrots; they will grow in any soil if not stony, but will fork if grown on freshly manured land; they should, therefore, follow Cauliflower, Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land has been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February; the carrots will not grow large, but will be suitable for soups, etc. Plants need not be thinned to more than three to four inches apart.

St. Valery.—An excellent scarlet Carrot; longer and thinner than Intermediate—gardener's favourite. Perfect shape and fine quality.

James' Scarlet Intermediate.—Of fine size and shape, with short top; early and excellent.

Early Short Horn.—Good colour and quality; very early; a favourite.

Long Red Surrey.—Very long; grows to perfection on deep, rich land.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

This, though used as a fruit, is generally cultivated as a kitchen garden plant. Sow the seed in September, October and November, in a pot or seed pan, and when large enough they should be planted in a warm, sheltered situation, and should stand 3 or 4 feet apart. The plants will last several years, and should have the old wood cut out annually. The fruit, when used in a raw state, should be thoroughly ripe, as previous to ripening they contain a deleterious principle. 6d. per packet. Plants ready October, November, December and January. 1/6 dozen, post free.

CELERY

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich. So as to furnish plants for putting out for several months, a later sowing, say, in December or January, may be made; in this case sow the seed in shallow boxes, and place in a situation where they can be shaded if necessary, until the seed has germinated. To grow Celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such as a Cauliflower bed. The soil should be of a friable nature and well pulverised. Open the trenches 18 inches wide and of a like depth; stack the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back into the trenches as the plants progress. In the bottom of trenches place about six inches of stable manure partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting; then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant along the centre of the trench, about nine inches apart. Weed often, and draw in soil as the plants advance, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried; continue to do so until the plants are full grown and the trench is nearly filled up. Keep plants going with water when young, if necessary, and use liquid manure; with this treatment Celery stalks will be well blanched and tender.

White Plume.—First-class variety; very tender. The stalks, inner leaves and heart are white, which simplifies the blanching process.

Cole's Crystal White.—Well-known variety, large and crisp.

Soup Celery.—For flavouring. 6d. per oz.; 5/- per lb.

Celery Plants.—Available January to August, 2/- per 100; per post, 1/- extra. In bundles of 25.

RED CELERY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Red Celery is now recognised as the best cure for rheumatism, and is highly recommended by medical men. A teaspoonful of seed infused in a cup of boiling water, and allowed to stand for about half an hour, may be taken freely. The same seed can be used a second time. 6d. packet; 1/6 per oz.; 5/- per 1/4 lb. Postage 5d.

CUCUMBER.

(6d. per packet, except where otherwise priced.)

Cultivation.—For the earliest crops out of doors plants may be raised on a hot-bed, well hardened off, and planted out in September, as soon as the weather has become warm. The plants must be protected with hand-glasses or some other covering, and shaded when necessary until established. For a late crop, plants may be raised in a cool frame, and planted out in October, always providing duplicates to replace failures. Seeds may be sown at the same time, and again in the course of a month where they are to remain.

Apple Shaped.—Very fine flavour. Highly recommended. The fruit is round, like an orange; skin brownish shade, mottled with golden yellow.

Early White Spine.—An excellent Cucumber for the home garden, and an abundant yielder. The flesh is crisp, and of fine flavour. A very popular sort.

Long Prickly.—The standard variety. Very hardy and prolific, bearing dark green fruits about 12 inches in length. The flesh is firm and crisp.

French Short Prickly.—I consider this a most valuable variety, being useful and desirable for all purposes alike. As a pickle sort, it will be found unequalled, and for early forcing and slicing there is no better. It is exceedingly productive, of medium size.

Gherkin.—Small Cucumbers, extensively used for pickling.

Improved Long Green.—Very hardy, and probably the most prolific variety; long Cucumbers of excellent quality.

Silver Beet Plants 50 for 2/-

Red Beet Plants 50 for 2/-

Postage Paid.

Sweet Corn or Table Maize.

Cultivation.—Seed may be sown in September and three following months for succession, in drills three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart. It requires rich soil, and is improved by top-dressing during growth. The cobs should be taken as soon as the silk dies.

Country Gentleman.—A new variety, of recent introduction; is the finest of all sweet corns. 6d. per packet.

Mammoth Sugar.—The largest late variety; cob white, large and well filled; very productive and fine flavoured. 6d. packet.

EGG PLANT

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—Sow in September, and plant out in rows two feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shade and water until the plants are established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

Black Beauty.—Fruit large, brilliant shiny black rind; very early.

Improved New York Purple.

Long White China.

HERBS.

SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL.

(Each 6d. per packet; 5/- per doz. packets.)

Cultivation.—Sow in a box or frame; or, where practicable, sow in a seed-bed under the shadow of boughs.

Basil Sweet (*Ocimum basilicum*).—Used for flavouring soups, etc.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).—The seeds are used in confectionery.

Lavender (*Lavendula vera*).—The plant that furnishes the well-known lavender water.

Marjoram Sweet (*Majorana hortensis*).—Highly esteemed for flavouring.

Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*).—Used mostly for dyeing.

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*).—Highly esteemed for flavouring.

Savory, Summer or Annual (*Satureja hortensis*).—Principally used in soups.

Savory, Winter or Perennial (*Satureja montana*).—Principally used in soups.

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*).—Highly esteemed for flavouring.

**SAGE, THYME, MARJORAM,
LAVENDER PLANTS.**

Available all the year round.

6d. each.

KOHL RABI.

TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—Sow in rows three feet apart, and thin out to the same distance as is necessary for Swede Turnips. Land in good heart will require no additional dressing. When the bulbs are about three inches in diameter, they are fit for use. At this stage they will be found a useful vegetable, possessing an agreeable flavour. As a field crop, also, Kohl Rabi ranks high, giving a good weight per acre of fodder, quite equal to any green crop in milk-producing properties. The best months to sow seed are from January to March.

Large Green.—Grown as a substitute for turnip; very hardy.

Large Purple.—Similar to the Green, except in colour.

LETTUCE

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—The finest of all salad plants, and the cultivation is very simple. The seed may either be sown in drills, where the plants are to remain, or in beds, and transplanted into rows. If sown in drills, they will require to be thinned out to a distance from nine to twelve inches apart. The seed may be sown from August to October for main crops, and throughout the year for a succession. The Cos Lettuce is best adapted for winter culture, and does not do so well during the summer months.

Buttercup.—Among the newer Lettuces, foremost places are held by those which, in addition to tenderness and delicacy of flavour, are remarkable for beauty of foliage. It forms very solid heads.

Drumhead or Malta.—Smooth leaf; large, solid white heads.

Neapolitan.—Leaves beautifully curled, and tender. One of the best.

New Iceberg.—Producing solid heads, eight inches in diameter; very crisp and sweet; a valuable variety for a main crop.

Webb's Wonderful.—A compact-growing cabbage variety, with large, close heads. A sure header.

"ADVANCE" LETTUCE.

Advance.—The finest Lettuce ever raised. This is a remarkable variety, from the fact that it never runs to seed; even in the hottest, driest season the heads remain firm and crisp. A bed sown or planted during spring will keep a supply throughout the summer. One sowing is equal to three or four of any other variety. 1/- per packet, posted.

COS LETTUCE. (6d. per packet, post free.)

Champion Brown Bath.—An upright-growing variety, similar in shape to a rosette, spreading rather broadly on the ground.

Carter's Giant White.—A superb variety; of strong and compact habit of growth; standing a long time.

LEEK

(6d. per packet, post paid.)

Culture.—No culinary vegetable is of easier culture. Sow in prepared beds in April, May or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart, and eight inches in the rows, if the soil is rich, and a large Leek is desired. When the plants are six inches high they are fit for planting out.

London Flag.—A long variety, with broad stem, often reaching ten inches in length by two in diameter; early and very productive.

Lyon.—Matures early, and grows to a great size and weight without coarseness. The white part, when blanched, often exceeds sixteen inches in length and nine inches in circumference.

MUSHROOMS.

Culture.—The Mushroom can be successfully cultivated in pots, boxes, or beds, either out of doors or in a shed or cellar, during the autumn and winter months. The beds are made of fresh horse dung, which must be dried and fermented until the violent heat is gone before being used. When ready, the material should be made into a bed, four feet wide and a foot deep, beaten extremely hard with a hammer or mallet, and left until the heat is steady at sixty or seventy degrees, when pieces of spawn, about the size of walnuts, should be inserted, an inch deep and eight or nine inches apart, all over the bed, which must then be covered to a depth of three inches with soil, such as the Mushroom naturally grows in, well beaten with the back of a spade, and, if out of doors, should be covered with a good thickness of hay. The soil should not be allowed to become dry, nor ever very wet; therefore, something should be at hand to ward off heavy rains, if out of doors. Mushrooms may be expected in six or seven weeks from the time of spawning, and a good bed will last for two or three months. In gathering the crop, the stalks should be completely pulled out, otherwise they rot and destroy the young brood. Before the month of April, while the weather is warm, the bed may be made in a trench, dug six inches deep, in dry and well-drained ground.

English Mushroom Spawn.—In bricks of 1 lb. weight. 2/-; per post, 2/9.

French Mushroom Spawn.—6d. per tablet; per post, 1/-.

WATER MELONS

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—The culture of Water Melons differs from that of the Musk Melons mainly in that the hills should be wider apart—from eight to ten feet, according to the variety grown. Plant the seeds thickly, and thin the plants to four of the strongest in each hill. To get Water Melons early, the seed should be sown in heat early in August, and transplanted when the weather is mild and warm. Seed should not be sown in the open before the middle of September or the beginning of October.

Black Spanish.—Fruit of large size; sweet and delicious.

Cuban Queen.—Oval shape; quality unsurpassed.

Dixie.—It is of very fine appearance; dark, and beautifully striped.

Ice Cream (true).—Fruit of medium size; flesh scarlet and delicious.

Kleckley Sweet.—The fruits grow uniformly to large size.

Kolb Gem.—Flesh bright crimson, extending close to the rind; solid.

Rattlesnake.—Fruit large; flesh red, of fine quality; seeds white.

The Boss.—Skin very dark green; flesh deep scarlet.

ROCK OR MUSK MELON.

(6d. per packet.)

Emerald Gem.—Most deliciously flavoured; early and prolific; with a smooth-ribbed skin of rich emerald green colour; the flesh is of a salmon colour, exceedingly sweet and delicious.

Extra Early Hackensack.—The Melons weigh from 4 to 10 lbs. each, are of nutmeg shape, and have light green flesh of a delicious flavour.

Nutmeg.—Fine netted, greenish-yellow; rich and sugary.

Skillman's Netted.—Flesh deep green, sweetly perfumed.

PRESERVING MELONS.

(6d. per packet.)

Citron (preserving).—Excellent for preserves; almost round in shape; skin light green, mottled and striped with white.

Colorado Preserving.—This variety is what is commonly called "Pie Melon." Large oval shape; skin dark green; very clear and solid flesh; excellent for preserves. The seeds of this variety are green.

MUSTARD

Culture.—1 oz. will sow a drill 50 feet long. Mustard is used as a salad, generally with Cress or Lettuce, and the seed for pickles. During the hot weather it should be sown in a shady place. It may be had the entire season by sowing seed at intervals in rows, thick; cut when two inches high.

Finest White.—The best variety for salads; is ready for cutting much earlier than any other sort. 6d. per oz.

ONION, "ODORLESS"

The flavour of this Onion is delicious and extraordinarily mild; so much so that it can be eaten raw, like an apple. Boiled for the table, the flavour is unsurpassed, and there is no hesitation in recommending this as the best Onion that can be grown in the Home Garden, where a keeping variety is not required. The bulbs will keep about three weeks under good conditions, and for this reason rather than to grow more than can be used, it is advisable to make successional plantings within a limited period. The seed offering is the genuine Odorless variety, specially grown to contract under personal supervision. 6d. packet.

Odorless Onion.—Plants available March to August. 25 posted. 1/6.

ONION— "UP-TO-DATE."

Large globe-shaped, specially selected from special bulbs. Twenty-four tons have been grown per acre, and four hundred and three pounds from 1oz. of seed. A magnificent strain. 1/- per packet.

ONION

Cultivation.—To produce good crops of Onions, ground of a deep loamy nature should be selected. It requires to be well worked and manured. Onions may be transplanted, or the seed may be sown where the plants have to remain. When required early, the seed may be sown in April, but a risk is taken of their running to seed. June is considered the best month to sow for transplanting. For that purpose, the seed should be sown in wide drills or beds, and kept free from weeds until fit to transplant. For bulbing on the ground where sown, the months of July and August are recommended. Sow the seed in drills a foot apart, and thin to six inches. As some of those transplanted are likely to start for seed, the flower-heads must be pinched off as soon as they appear. For pickling Onions, seeds of the silver-skinned varieties should be sown, in August, rather thickly, in drills, and left unthinned. For salad, the seed may be sown whenever required, providing the soil is watered, should the weather be dry.

Brown Spanish.—A bright, brown-skinned sort, of round shape; an excellent keeper, and a popular market kind.

Brown Globe, or James' Keeping.—A capital keeper, and grows to a good size; an excellent sort.

Early Globe.—A magnificent Onion, of fine shape. One of the earliest varieties ever introduced. It is fully ten days earlier than the Early Red, and has several superior qualities. 6d. per packet.

Giant Rocca.—A fine globe-shaped variety, of mild and delicate flavour; immense size, sometimes weighing 3 lb., with light brown skin.

New Queen.—Remarkable for its extreme earliness and very mild flavour. It is flat and white-skinned; much liked for pickling.

Silver Skin.—A pure white small Onion, of excellent keeping quality; is most delicate for pickling purposes.

PARSLEY

(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—Though Parsley repays for good soil as well as any other crop, it does not always obtain the best kind of treatment, being generally used as an edging to the walks in the kitchen garden, or sown in some out-of-the-way place in poor soil, and insufficiently thinned. The seeds should be sown in drills, fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to twelve inches. Sowings should be made in August, in a low, shady border, for summer and autumn supply, and again in March or April for winter use.

Beauty of the Parterre.—A most exquisite and beautifully curled Parsley, of compact and dwarf habit; very decorative.

Triple Curled.—This is the most popular variety. The leaves are a bright green colour, finely crimped and curled.

PARSNIP

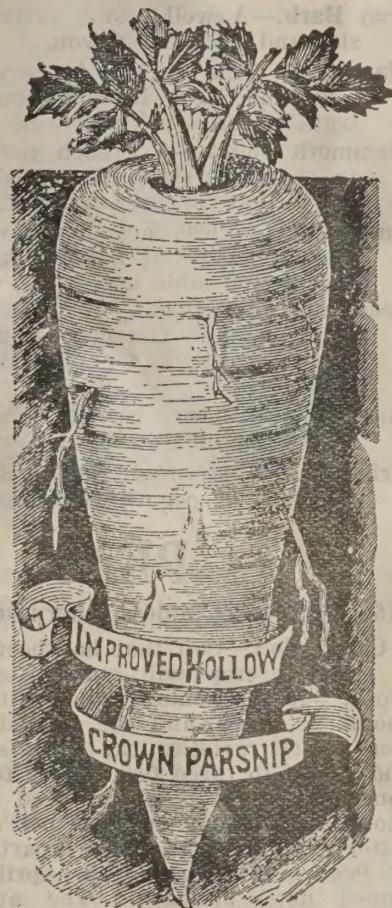
6d. per packet.

Cultivation.—

Treat in the same manner as recommended for the Carrot. On dry, early soils, sowings may be made in autumn, on the occurrence of the first rains, to furnish roots for use in spring. The produce of these sowings must be used early, otherwise the plants would run to seed. October is the best month in which to sow the main crop, and for winter use, a sowing may be made about the beginning of December. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or eight inches, according to the size of roots required.

Improved Hollow Crown.—I offer a greatly improved and wonderfully fine strain of the true Hollow Crown Parsnip. The roots do not grow as long as the old Hollow Crown variety, are of larger diameter, and more easily gathered. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth; flesh fine grained and of excellent quality.

Student.—Smooth white roots, which are very long; most excellent for table use, being tender, nutritious, and well flavoured.



NEW PARSNIP—

"MAGNUM BONUM."

The finest selection of Hollow Crown type; grows to a large size, and splendid quality. Clear skin, hollow crowned, and little core. 1/- per packet.

PUMPKIN

(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—Plant in hills, three feet apart each way, in good, strong, rich soil. It will be found to be an advantage to the young plants if a few grains of maize are sown with them, as recommended for Water Melon. We notice the Iron Bark and Turk's Cap are good dry

table varieties, and free bearers. Sow in September and October.

Connecticut Field.—A very popular variety for field culture.

Iron Bark.—A well-known variety, of medium size and excellent flavour.

Mammoth.—This variety is very distinct, and remarkable for its enormous size of the fruit, which sometimes weigh 112 lb.

Mammoth Tours.—A French variety; grows to an enormous size; 100 to 150 lb. each; one of the best for feeding stock.

Turk's Cap.—Flesh orange-yellow; thick, fine grained and well flavoured; an excellent variety for table use.

Trombone (Jonathan).—A crook-neck variety, very prolific. The flesh is fine, clear, and sweet; excellent for pies and other table uses.

Sugar.—It is a sure cropper and excellent for marketing, as it is of saleable size.

Triamble.—A splendid variety for the table; excellent keeper; heavy cropper.

PEAS

(6d. per packet, unless otherwise mentioned.)

Cultivation.—Soil that has been manured for a previous crop will suffice for winter-sown crops, but for summer an additional dressing should be given, and the ground well worked. For dwarf varieties the rows should be two and a half to three feet apart; for taller sorts, four to six feet; and the seed of the former should be placed about one inch apart, and the latter three to four inches apart. The sowing of Peas may commence in April, and be continued until January. The autumn sowing should consist of the earliest varieties. Early kinds may be sown again in June; second earliest and main crops in July and August; main crops again in September, October, November and December; afterwards, early varieties again. To maintain a continuous succession, it is a good rule to sow whenever the previous crop is fairly above ground.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

(1/6 per lb.; 6d. per packet.)

American Wonder.—A very early dwarf, wrinkled Pea; exceedingly productive. The pods and peas are deep green in colour, and the latter of a most delicious flavour. Height, one foot.

Day's Early Sunrise.—A large, white, wrinkled Marrow, bearing in pairs large well-filled pods. Height, two and a half feet.

McLean's Little Gem.—A very dwarf kind, 12 to 16 inches high; vigorous growing, and usually very branching. The pods are rather small.

James Railton's First Earliest.—For a first early it has no superior, and the past year's experience with the First Earliest more than ever convinced me that it surely is The Earliest Pea in the World, and no variety

can be more profitable for the market gardener.

William Hurst (height, one foot).—A first-class early Marrow-fat variety.

SECOND EARLY PEAS.

(1/6 per lb.; 6d. per packet.)

Sharpe's Triumph.—Is a blue wrinkled Marrow Pea, of exquisite flavour; the pods are large, very much curved, and are well filled with large peas, closely packed in the pod. Height, two to three feet.

The "Daisy."—The "Daisy" Pea is a dwarf wrinkled Marrow, coming in after the first early varieties. The haulm in an average season grows to a length of 12 to 15 inches, and is practically covered with handsome pods five inches in length.

LATE OR MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

(1/6 per lb.; 6d. per packet.)

Stratagem.—By many this variety is considered the best of the numerous English Peas introduced of late years. It is a dwarf, wrinkled blue Marrow; a very heavy cropper. Height, 2½ feet.

Yorkshire Hero.—Similar in appearance to Veitch's Perfection, but dwarfer and earlier; good flavour; abundant bearer.

EDIBLE-PODDED OR SUGAR PEAS.

(6d. per packet.)

These can be cooked in the young state, in the same manner as Kidney Beans.

Dwarf Early Prolific Sugar Pea (grey-seeded).—The pods, which are edible, can be used in a green state, like French Beans.

New Dwarf Early Sugar (white-seeded).—A new dwarf variety, producing pods of unusual size for such a small growing sort.

NEW PEA.

"BRITISH EMBLEM."

(6d. per packet; 2/- lb.)

The finest main crop Pea grown. A marvellous yielder; well-filled pods; tender, of excellent quality and luscious flavour. Height, one foot. An early variety, the haulm being literally covered with pods (invariably in pairs), containing eight to ten large peas of a rich deep colour, and of exquisite flavour; a first-class variety. On a single plant as many as twenty-four pods ready to gather at one time have been counted.

PEAS—"GREEN FEAST."

This remarkable Pea is noted for its extraordinary cropping qualities.

A second early dwarf variety of robust growth and fine flavor. Height—18 inches. 6d. per packet.

SEED POTATOES

True

'ASHLEAF KIDNEY'

— Only a limited quantity of true seed available.

Price, 6d. lb.

Available May to September.
Order your requirements early.



POTATOES

(7 lb., 1/6; 14 lb., 2/6.)

Price per cwt. or ton on application.

Cultivation.—The soil should be in good condition, and, if requiring manure, stable dung, superphosphate of lime, or bone dust should be used. The first crop, for which a dry soil and warm situation should be chosen, may be planted in July, in favourable localities, using the earliest varieties; a successional crop of the same, and also of the second earliest and late varieties, in August; and the latest up to November. Then in January early varieties may be again planted for an autumn crop. The early and dwarf-topped sorts may be planted two feet by ten inches apart; larger-topped sorts should have thirty inches by twelve. With regard to sets, large kinds with few eyes, if cut into pieces of good size, will yield as much produce as whole tubers of equal weight, though in general whole tubers, say, 4 ozs. in weight, are preferable. The after culture consists in drawing soil to the stems, and frequent digging or hoeing of the spaces between the rows. Eight cwt. required to plant an acre.

Beauty of Hebron.—A very productive variety.

Extra Early Vermont.—A most popular kind; a boon to all dry areas.

Early Rose.—This variety is too well known for me to give a description of it, but I must say it is of the greatest importance that the seed should be true and pure.

MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES.

Brownell's Beauty.—Heavy cropper; medium-sized tubers.

Carmen No. 1.—It is of perfect form, even in dry seasons, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape, averaging nearly a pound each in weight. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow.

Manisty.—Heavy cropper; popular variety.

Snowflake.—A very good second early variety; good cropper, fine quality.

Up-to-date.—The finest main crop in cultivation. Its cropping qualities are phenomenal, and it is, without doubt, one of the heaviest-yielding potatoes known.

I can supply any Potato not in this list.

RADISH

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—The seed may be sown throughout the year. For a succession, sow every fortnight, in drills, eight to twelve inches apart. They must be grown quickly, and plenty of water is necessary to promote quick growth. If they are left too long in the ground they become soft and pithy, together with a very unpleasant flavour. As the seed germinates quickly, the young plants will require careful thinning as soon as they develop the second leaf; if this is not done, they are drawn quickly up, and produce more leaves and smaller roots.

French Breakfast.—Good for all seasons; should be eaten when very young; a beautiful olive-shaped variety, and very mild flavour.

Long Scarlet.—Bright scarlet; grows to six inches long.

Red Turnip, White Turnip, Mixed Turnip.—Well-known varieties.

White Chinese.—Winter variety; the flesh is firm, solid, and pure white; skin creamy-white, and is very attractive in appearance.

New White Icicle.—Without doubt, the finest Radish cultivated; semi-long, snow-white, quite smooth, crisp, tender and very mild flavour.

NEW RADISH—

"SCARLET GLOBE."

A wonderful improvement on Red Turnip. Bright scarlet, crisp and sweetest flavour. Undoubtedly the finest Radish cultivated. 1/- per packet.

RHUBARB.

Culture.—A deep, rich soil is necessary for the successful cultivation of Rhubarb. Sow the seed in drills, either in August or September, eighteen inches apart. When the young plants are two or three inches high, thin them out to a distance of eighteen inches between each plant. The roots produced from the seed sown will be ready to transplant to their permanent beds the following July or August. The beds, prior to the final removal of the roots, should have been deeply trenched and well manured. Two or three feet apart each way is the proper distance between the plants.

Myatt's Linnaeus, Mitchell's Albert, Myatt's Victoria, Giant.—The four best varieties for general use. Each 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Topp's Winter.—A splendid variety, being in the greatest perfection during the winter months. Stalks long; colour intense crimson; flavour excellent. 6d. per packet; 1/6 per oz.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Ready from May to September.

Early Albert.—Divisions from imported stock. A fine early variety, very prolific, and of good flavour; a first-rate sort for general use. 1/- each, or 10/- per dozen.

Topp's Winter.—This is an extraordinary variety, being in the greatest perfection during the winter months, namely, between the months of May and September, when every other variety is at rest. It is very hardy and prolific; stalks long; the colour intensely scarlet; excellent flavour. 1/- each, or 10/- per dozen.

NEW SCOTCH RUBY.

WINTER RHUBARB.

Strong Roots, 1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

Delicious Flavour.

Greatest cropper cultivated. Gives double the crop of any other Rhubarb.

A wonderful winter variety; far superior to Topp's Winter. It produces stouter stalks than other kinds; the colour is of a bright scarlet; flavour excellent. It is the largest variety of Rhubarb grown, and will give twice the crop of any other kind. Strong crowns ready from May to September.

HORSE RADISH.

Very much esteemed for flavouring salads and pickles. The roots may be cut into small pieces, every bit of which will grow. Roots, 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

SEA KALE

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—Sow the seed at the same time and in the same way as for Asparagus. In making beds for this vegetable, the ground must be deeply trenched and manured; and, as a dressing for autumn, a sprinkling of salt is very desirable. Seaweed forked in will answer the same purpose. The plants should stand three feet apart in the beds, and early in the second season of their growth should be covered over with earthenware pots or wooden boxes. This will cause them to blanch, as it is only in this state they are used. 6d. per packet.

Sea Kale Roots, 9d. each, 7/6 dozen.

Ready May to August.

SQUASH

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—One ounce will plant 50 hills. Squash is closely related to the Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, and requires similar treatment, except the Bush varieties, which do not require so much room.

Boston Marrow.—Form ovate, pointed; flesh deep orange, fine grained.

Early White Bush (Custard).—An early, flat, scalloped-shaped sort.

Hubbard.—This is the most popular of all table varieties. It is solid, rich, dry and sweet; good winter or keeping sort.

Marblehead.—This variety has a shell of flinty hardness, while the combination of sweetness, dryness and delicious flavour is remarkable.

SPINACH

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—Spinach requires a richer soil than almost any other vegetable to bring it to perfection. The finest crop of Spinach may be expected from ground that has unlimited quantities of manure dug in. The two best sorts are the Prickly or Flanders for winter, and the Round-Seeded for summer sowing. Sow the seed thinly in drills, eighteen inches apart. The plants ought to be thinned out to eight or nine inches distant from each other in the rows. Prickly Spinach may be sown from March to November, and the Round variety from November to March.

WINTER SPINACH.

Prickly, or Winter.—This is the most popular variety for winter culture.

Round, or Summer.—Best for summer sowing.

New Zealand.—Rapid grower. May be transplanted.

ONION PLANTS.

Brown Spanish 1/6 100

New Queen 1/6 100

Available from February until September.

Postage Paid.

TOMATO

(6d. per packet, except where priced separately.)

Cultivation.—To have these early in the season, it is necessary to raise them in a slight hot-bed in June. They may also be sown on chance in the open ground, but this is not usually considered safe until August, when those raised in hot-beds may be planted out. The best place for Tomatoes is against a fence, or where they can obtain substantial support; for, if left to trail upon the ground, the greater part of the fruit, especially the early ones, will be damaged. Abundance of room and some good deep soil are almost all that is needed to grow this prolific vegetable to perfection. The shoots should be occasionally thinned to admit air and light to blossoms and fruits. The plants should be set out singly, in which manner they do far better than when planted together. During the progress of growth, the soil must be kept moist. Drought will injure and disfigure the foliage. After a time they commence to flower and fruit. The shoots then require to be stopped, the stronger ones perhaps cutting back considerably.

Earliana.—This exceedingly early Tomato is a large fruit, of bright red, and very solid.

Atlantic Prize.—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. The fruit, which is of good size, is borne in clusters, and is smooth and round.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—Large, extra early; heavy cropper; very robust and compact grower; uniform size; fruit bright scarlet; fine flavour.

Early Dwarf Red.—Matures about the same time as the preceding variety; smooth skin, full fleshed; excellent for forcing.

King Humbert.—A nice red Tomato, resembling a huge oblong Plum.

Large Red.—Too well known to need description.

Mikado.—Fruit purplish-red, of large size; produced in clusters.

Ponderosa.—A splendid large red variety, of immense size; solid and fine-flavoured fruits; smooth; a great bearer.

President Garfield.—An excellent variety, of extraordinary size.

Trophy.—An old favourite; a fine, hardy sort; fruit smooth, solid.

"Kondine Red."—Its thin-skinned, slightly-ribbed fruits are of a brilliant scarlet colour, and attain a thickness of about 2½ inches, with a diameter of 4 to 4½ inches, while the flesh is juicy and of a fine flavour. None of the early varieties can compare for productiveness with this excellent variety, which is especially suitable for market garden work. It is also much sought after for preserving, and has earned for its raiser many first prizes at local exhibitions. Each plant will yield up to 10 lbs. and more of saleable fruits, which weigh, on the average, about half a pound apiece. 1/- packet, posted.

NEW TOMATO—"VELOCITY."

Greatest Money-Producer Ever Introduced.

The earliest Tomato cultivated. Planted during August, it will be in full bearing during December. It is the most prolific cropper. There is a fortune in it. I have seen nothing approaching it for abundance of good, marketable fruit of the dwarf habit. In solidity, meatiness and desirable qualities, none surpass it. The shape of the fruit is perfect, with a good skin, which is free from cracks about the stem end. Its fruit is fully one-third larger than the ordinary Tomato. It continues bearing desirable-sized fruits, which are produced in clusters, until frosts. In the trial grounds, Velocity has yielded four times the crop of any other sort. 6d. per packet.

NEW TOMATO—"BURBANK."

(1/- per packet.)

A very early variety; colour, brilliant scarlet. The flesh is firm, of excellent flavour. Most popular on account of its earliness on the Victorian market.

TOMATO SENSATION.

This Tomato was selected by the Victorian Agricultural Department for show purposes (Preserves) at Wembley, England. The flavour of this variety is all that can be desired. It is free of core, small round fruit, eight to the pound. There is a wonderful future for "Sensation" on account of size, flavour, colour and long-keeping qualities. 1/- per packet.

NEW TOMATO—"FILLBASKET."

There is no variety so prolific; the fruit is of excellent flavour, smooth, quite round and solid; grown in bunches; produces very little seed. Skin is fine, and of a glowing scarlet color. 1/- per packet.

TOMATO PLANTS.

I do an extensive trade in Tomato Plants. They are packed safely to carry through the post. Price, 1/- per dozen, posted.

Order during September, October and November. Last season several thousand plants were mailed all over the Commonwealth successfully.

TURNIP (Garden).

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—Sow the seed from the end of August until the middle of May. For the first crop, the White Stone, White Milan, and other early varieties are the best, and for a late crop the different varieties of Swede are preferable. A light, sandy soil is the best adapted for Turnips. If the ground be very heavy and rich, a rank taste is imparted to the root. The best time for sowing is in showery or dull weather. If sown in very dry weather, it is with great risk, as the seed may never come up, unless frequently

watered. The seed may either be sown broadcast or in drills, the latter way being the best. The drills should be about eighteen inches apart. When the young plants are an inch or two in height, they should be thinned out to about ten inches from plant to plant.

Early White Milan.—As early as the Early Purple Top Milan, and possesses all of its good qualities.

Golden Ball.—One of the best table Turnips grown; the bulbs are perfectly round in shape, of a deep yellow colour.

Early Purple Top Milan.—The bulbs are quite flat, and are of medium size, with a bright crimson top, flesh white and of excellent quality.

Non-Seeding White.—So called on account of its standing longer than any other variety without seeding.

White Stone.—Well-known white variety, of good shape and quality.

VEGETABLE MARROW

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—The instructions given for the Cucumber are applicable for the growth of the Vegetable Marrow, with the difference of only having one plant instead of two in every space, and the distance 8 feet apart, instead of 6, and the distance 8 feet apart instead of 6, and little or no stopping further than thinning where the vines are too thick.

Improved Long White.—The best long white variety; the Marrows grow to a very large size, and are of excellent quality.

Long Green.—Green striped skin; flesh firm.

Long White Bush.—Does not require so much room as the running varieties; exceedingly productive. The fruit is a creamy white.

CULINARY PLANTS, ROOTS, Etc.

Artichokes, Jerusalem (Tubers).—Ready from May till September. 4d. lb.

Asparagus Roots.—Ready from May till September. One-year-old, 7/6 per 100; two-year-old, 10/- per 100.

Garlic Bulbs.—Ready throughout year. 1/6 lb.

Potato Onions.—Ready March to June. 1/6 lb.

Shallots.—Ready from March till September. 1/- per lb.

Tree Onions.—Ready from April till June. 2/- lb.

Vegetable Seeds—Quantities to Sow per Acre.

The following figures give the approximate quantity of seed required to be sown for each acre of crop under average Australian conditions.

Asparagus B.	2-lbs.	Kohl Rabi B.	2-3-lbs.	Rhubarb B.	4-lbs.
Beet C.	5-6-lbs.	Leek B.	4-lbs.	Spinach C.	8-lbs.
Beans (Dwarf) A.	2-bus.	Lettuce B.C.	4-lbs.	Squash D.	2-3-lbs.
Broccoli B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Melon, Water .. D.	3-lbs.	Sweet Corn .. A.	15-lbs.
Borecole B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Melon, Rock .. D.	2-3-lbs.	Tomato B.	1-2-lbs.
Brussels Sprouts B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Melon, Pie D.	3-lbs.	Tobacco B.	1-oz.
Cabbage B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Onion C.	3-lbs.	Turnip C.	2-3-lbs.
Cauliflower B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Parsley C.	3-4-lbs.	Veg. Marrow .. D.	2-3-lbs.
Carrot C.	3-lbs.	Parsnip C.	3-4-lbs.	Mangolds C.	5-6-lbs.
Cape Gooseberry B.	1-oz.	Peas A.	2-bus.	Sugar Beet C.	5-6-lbs.
Capsicum B.	4-ozs.	Pumpkin D.	3-4-lbs.	Swede Turnip .. C.	2-3-lbs.
Celery B.	4-ozs.	Radish C.	8-10-lbs.	Lawn Grass (B'cast)	4-bus.
Cucumber D.	2-3-lbs.				

A.—Sow in rows where to remain.

B.—Raise in seed beds and transplant.

C.—Sow in rows and afterwards thin out.

D.—Sow in hills or "groups" of seeds.

SPECIAL RAILWAY FREIGHT CONCESSION.

Vegetable Plants, Culinary Plants, Roots, etc., not packed in soil, are now carried at half freight rates by passenger trains. Freight must be prepaid, with a minimum freight of 7d.

General List of Grasses

All Grasses here priced are subject to Market and Quality. Prices on Application.

Cocksfoot Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*).—This perennial grass, with its deep fibrous roots, is one of our most valuable cultivated grasses. Its growth, after the first season, is strong and quick, and the stems are from 1½ to 4 feet high. Its habits are tufty. Sheep are remarkably fond of it, but all live stock eat and fatten upon it freely.

Chewing's Fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*, var. *Chewing's*).—A variety of Hard Fescue that has claimed considerable attention in New Zealand. This grass will grow on almost any land, and it is a valuable fodder for sheep or cattle, growing late in autumn.

Creeping Bent Grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*).—A valuable variety for lawns; also highly suitable for permanent pasture, on account of its growing earlier and later than most others.

Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus cristatus*).—This is one of the most useful grasses. It is not particular as to soil, is rather dwarf in its habit, with short and narrow leaves, giving it rather a stunted appearance. However, as a sheep grass it is to be recommended, as they keep it closely eaten down.

Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*).—This is, without doubt, a most wonderful pasture grass. As a summer grass, it has no equal. During the hottest weather it has always a green appearance. However, its fattening qualities are not equal to many others. Where it does not grow naturally it would be a valuable plant to introduce for binding sandhills or dams, or for sowing round sheep and cattle yards.

Hard Fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*).—Will thrive in a great variety of soils, and resist the effect of drought in a remarkable degree.

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Italicum*).—This grass is more adapted for cutting than grazing, as it will produce a heavier crop than the Common Rye Grass, is more erect in its habit, and comes earlier to maturity. Quantity of seed per acre, about 50 lbs.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa pratensis*).—This variety is sure to take a first place amongst imported grasses. It grows naturally in dry soil, and has creeping roots, which enable it to withstand a long dry season. It is able to hold its ground against any natural grasses when once established.

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*).—This thrives on all soils; excellent for permanent pasture, and is well liked by all kinds of stock. It makes excellent hay, the foliage being tender, succulent and highly nutritive.

Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*).—One of the most desirable of all grasses for permanent pasture, being early and rapid in growth. It thrives best on rich, moist soil, and should therefore prove valuable on the rich flats of our rivers. It produces long, broad, soft foliage, and bears a stout stem.



Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*).

Perennial English Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*).—In selecting Rye Grass seed it is at all times advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, for, as a rule, they are the produce of old pastures, and are more durable than seed saved from young crops. Quantity required to sow an acre is 2 bushels (40 lbs.)

Prairie Grass (*Bromus unioloides*).—This most valuable grass has now become so well and favourably known that I do not consider called upon to say much in its favour. It is a very hardy variety, stands drought as well as, if not better than, other grasses, can be kept constantly under the scythe, and is well relished by all kinds of stock.

Rib Grass (*Plantago lanceolata*).—This is a highly valuable forage plant, and should form a part of every pasture mixture for sheep. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures and poor land. Its young growth is much relished by sheep, and is highly nutritious.

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*).—Produces a constant supply of highly nutritious herbage, particularly on damp soils.

Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*).—This grass is extensively used in England for sheep pastures. In quality it is not equal to other cultivated Fescues, but it should always enter into the composition of pastures in which sheep are to be pastured.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*).—This well-known variety is now extensively grown. It adapts itself to nearly any soil, is a capital grazing grass, and produces excellent hay.

Tall Fescue (*Festuca elatior*).—On account of its luxuriant habit, I do not recommend the use of *Festuca elatior* where a fine turf is required, yet, as a productive grass, and one which is greatly eaten by stock, it may form part of permanent mixtures.

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa nemoralis*).—There is no grass better adapted for pleasure grounds, particularly under trees, as it will not only grow in such places, but forms a fine sward where few others exist.

Yorkshire Fog or Soft Grass (*Holcus lanatus*).—This grass grows in England on poor land, and particularly on that of a swampy or moist character. It produces a large bulk of foliage in early spring, but is not considered the best of feed, as stock will often neglect it for other grass.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

Withstands Drought, and is Not Affected by Frosts.

This fodder grass is one of the most valuable ever introduced into Australia, for it not only withstands drought, but frosts will not kill it. It makes excellent hay, and yields enormous crops. It stands any amount of grazing, and the trampling of stock does not injure it. It should be sown only during the spring and early autumn months, say, from September to April, when it will germinate easily in a month. According to experience, it succeeds best in light, sandy soils. It takes from 6 to 8 lbs. to sow an acre.

WESTERN WOLTHS RYE GRASS.

It far surpasses Italian Rye Grass in the rapidity of its growth and weight of herbage, and thrives on almost all soils, but the best results have been got on heavy loam, clay, or land of a somewhat damp character. On good soils, when top-dressed with nitrate of soda, it may be cut five or six times during a single summer.

For one year's hay or pasture, this grass, when mixed with Red Clover, can be highly recommended. Many farmers in Holland are sowing it in proximity to their farm buildings, to provide a handy supply of green forage for their horses, as well as by smaller farmers, whose cows are stabled during summer. On well-manured land, the produce of one-quarter to one-third of an acre provides sufficient food for one cow during the summer months.

WALLABY GRASS.

The right grass for poor sheep country which will not carry Cocksfoot, Rye Grass or Clovers permanently. Should be sown in mixtures with the aforementioned, and will make a luxuriant and permanent pasture, with a large carrying capacity per acre, as it thrives more rapidly through being eaten down. Sow in the autumn, in mixtures, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. Seeded by itself, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre is required.

James Railton's Special Lawn Mixture.

Great care is devoted to the preparation of this article, and careful tests have proved its superiority over all other mixtures. It is composed of the very choicest selected, fancy, cleaned grasses, entirely free from seeds of weeds, and I can, with confidence, recommend it to those who wish their lawns to present an evergreen, carpet-like appearance. **Price, per lb., 2/-.** For the convenience of those who require only a small quantity of seed, **James Railton's Special Lawn Mixture** is put up in packets containing sufficient for 300 square feet. **Price, 2/-.**

CLOVER SEEDS

SPECIAL NOTE.—I shall be pleased to send Samples and Prices for Quantities on Application.

White or Dutch Clover (*Trifolium repens* perenne).—One of the most valuable Clovers, and is generally included in mixtures for pastures; also for lawns, etc.

Giant Cow Grass (*Trifolium pratense* perenne).—A valuable ingredient of all good mixtures for pastures, where its luxuriant and productive growth is highly esteemed by cattle.

Red Clover.—A most useful variety to include in mixtures for pastures, as cattle and sheep eat it greedily.

Alsike or Hybrid Clover (*Trifolium hybridum*).—A Hybrid Clover, originally introduced from Sweden. It is a cross between the red and white varieties, and produces enormous crops.

Crimson or Italian Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—An annual. Usually grows about two feet high, with large cone-shaped heads of a deep crimson colour. It is a valuable Clover for fertilising poor and worn soils, and is often grown for the purpose; also for hay, after a crop has been taken off the land.

Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Lotus major*).—A deep-rooting, perennial Clover, producing an enormous amount of fodder. It does exceptionally well on light, inferior soil, on which it yields a greater amount of herbage than any of the other cultivated Clovers.

Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).—The name Birdsfoot Trefoil is given to this variety on account of the straight pods, which are spread out from the stalk like the toes of a bird.

Yellow Trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*).—This may be cultivated alone or with other varieties. A small quantity is recommended to be included in mixtures for pastures, as it produces an early crop.

Yellow Suckling Clover.—A low-growing, exceedingly hardy Clover, forming a dense mass of herbage, and is much relished by stock.

Strawberry Clover.—A very valuable variety for damp lands, producing immense quantities of fattening herbage. It is quite distinct in appearance to all other varieties, being of a trailing habit.

Berseem Clover.—An annual Clover, which must be sown in early autumn, as it makes its growth during autumn, winter and early spring months. It is very succulent and much relished by stock.

Bokhara Clover.—This variety is greatly cultivated for bees. It attains a height of six feet when in bloom. It is very productive, and useful for ensilage. Ten pounds required to sow an acre.

Subterranean Clover.—An annual spreading Clover, which sows itself down every year, no matter how closely grazed. The stems grow over each other, the lower ones almost forcing their seed pods into the soil, thus ensuring the following season's crop.

Burr Clover (*Medicago denticulata*).—A hardy Clover, which produces good fodder, and is specially suitable for growing on dry land or hillsides. Clean seed out of husk.

Advice as to Gardening Operations in General will be found throughout this Catalogue.

SPECIAL PERMANENT PASTURE GRASS SEED MIXTURE.

For the laying down of land to Permanent Pasture, I strongly recommend the following tables to the notice of my customers as suitable for the various climates. I have carefully considered them, and, from my long experience of the different grasses, I have no fear of their giving general satisfaction.

Suitable for Warm Districts.	Suitable for Hot Districts.	Suitable for Cool Districts.	Suitable for Cold Districts.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Cocksfoot Grass .. 20	Prairie Grass .. 15	Perennial Rye Grass 20	Perennial Rye Grass 20
Perennial Rye Grass 10	Cocksfoot .. 15	Cocksfoot .. 10	Cocksfoot .. 10
Prairie Grass .. 5	Rib Grass .. 4	Prairie Grass .. 4	Timothy .. 4
Rib Grass .. 2	Alsike .. 2	Timothy .. 4	White Dutch Clover 2
Alsike .. 2	White Clover .. 1	Crested Dogstall .. 1	Red Clover .. 2
White Clover .. 1	Perennial Rye Grass 5	White Clover .. 1	Crested Dogstall .. 2
Timothy .. 2	Hard Fescue .. 1	Red Clover .. 1	Meadow Foxtail .. 1
Paspalum Dil .. 1	Paspalum Dil .. 1	Paspalum Dil .. 2	Paspalum Dil .. 1
lbs. 42	lbs. 44	lbs. 43	lbs. 42
Sufficient for 1 acre.	Sufficient for 1 acre.	Sufficient for 1 acre.	Sufficient for 1 acre.

I will be pleased to give Special Quotations for any of the above Mixtures. Prices are always fluctuating.

Green Fodder Crops

Samples and Prices for Quantities Post Free on Application.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Best and most fattening Sheep Forage known.

Rape can be sown either in autumn or spring, at the rate of six pounds to the acre. Under favourable conditions, it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle in about two months. Its fattening properties are probably twice as good as those of Clover, and for sheep the feeding value of Rape excels all other plants I know of. To secure the best results, it should be sown in drills.

RAPE—NEW GIANT KANGAROO.

Grows to a height of 11 feet. Will fatten three sheep more to the acre than other kinds. Grew two feet in five weeks; seven and a half feet in under twelve weeks.

CHOU MOELLIER.

The plants have been grown about 13 or 14 inches apart, and two feet between the rows, thus giving each other support when they are standing in very exposed places. Seed can be sown in early spring and autumn. Sow very thinly, in drills, two feet apart. The young plants can be thinned or transplanted if they prove too numerous, allowing 12 to 15 inches between each plant. 1/- oz.; 6d. packet, post free.

White Mustard.—Valuable for mixing with Rape, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lb. per acre, to prevent blowing in sheep or lambs.

Cow Pea.—A splendid summer fodder plant. Should be sown late in spring, and during summer it produces enormous crops of the most nutritious fodder, especially recommended for dairy stock. It is also largely used as green manure, and the seed of the white variety makes a splendid haricot. It thrives in any fairly good soil.

Melilot (*Melilotus parviflora*).—An annual closely allied to Bokhara Clover. It is highly nutritious, a rapid grower, and enriches the soil with nitrogen by the aid of its root tubercles. It is relished by stock, both in the green state and in the form of hay. Bees will travel long distances, attracted by its flowers.

Sheep's Burnet.—This is a most valuable fodder plant, and should be more largely cultivated. It will thrive on the purest chalk soils, where Sainfoin will not succeed. It is greatly liked by cattle, if sown with other grasses and clovers.

Kale, Thousand Headed.—Grows from three to four feet high. It is highly recommended for sheep and lambs, on account of the immense quantity of green food produced on a limited area. Two pounds will sow an acre. Price for quantity on application.

Rye.—Valuable green fodder, usually sown with Vetches.

Tares or Vetches.—Very nutritious, and suitable for all kinds of stock. Usually sown with Barley or Rye.

SUDAN GRASS.

Sudan Grass solves the problem of a summer hay grass. Being more drought resistant than Millet, it is particularly valuable for dry, arid areas. It is even more successful where irrigation is available. Owing to its quick growth, up to four cuttings of first-class hay can be secured in a single season. Similar in appearance to Johnson Grass, it lacks the aggressive root-stocks which make the latter such a pest, and, being purely an annual, is always easily controllable. Seed is sown either broadcast or in drills, in the spring, as soon as the ground is warm; 15 to 20 lbs. broadcast, and 3 to 6 lbs. of seed in drills, is required to sow an acre.

LUCERNE.

The most favourable soils for Lucerne are those of a deep alluvial character. Soils resting on limestone, deep soils of a black and rich chocolate character, soils rather light than heavy, and with a good proportion of vegetable earth, are suitable for this plant. The land should be well prepared before sowing, and should be thoroughly cleaned of weeds; otherwise the plants will be choked out before they are properly established. It can be cut five or six times during a season, and, being perennial, will yield good crops for many years, but it requires regular manuring every year to return to the soil the substance withdrawn by roots and growth.

The quantity of seed required to sow an acre depends on the situation, but 12 lbs. will generally be found sufficient. It should be sown in drills about two feet apart, so that the cultivator can be used to exterminate weeds and open up the soil.

Hunter River, Tamworth River, French Provence.—Finest grown.

Black Oats, Clipped and Graded Algerian Seed Oats, St. White Oats, White Tartarian Oats, Cape Barley, Skinless Barley, at lowest market prices. Samples on application.

SORGHUMS AND MILLETS.

Special Prices for Large Quantities on Application.

Early Amber Sugar Cane.—A valuable fodder plant. It produces from six to twelve canes from each root, and grows six or seven feet. Sow either in drills or broadcast. If sown in drills, three feet apart, ten pounds will sow an acre; if broadcast, fifteen pounds.

Sorghum Saccharatum.—A very nutritious summer fodder plant; excellent for cows. Sow from September to January, either in drills or broadcast. If sown in drills, eighteen inches apart, twelve pounds will sow an acre; if broadcast, eighteen to twenty pounds.

Imphee, or Planter's Friend.—This is a variety of Sorghum, and requires the same treatment in cultivation. It does not produce so heavy a crop as the Sorghum Saccharatum. Sow in drills, from September to December, about three feet apart, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre; if broadcast, on clean land, eighteen pounds will be required.

Japanese Millet.—A very valuable variety, now largely grown in Victoria. It attains a height, in good soil, of six to ten feet, and yields from ten to twenty tons of green fodder per acre. For feeding green, it may be cut from day to day, as needed, until the seed begins to ripen. During this period it is much relished by stock. Sow from October to January; twelve to fifteen pounds, if broadcast; if in drills, eighteen inches apart, eight to ten pounds per acre.

ROOT CROPS

MANGEL.

Sow Four Pounds per Acre.
(2/- per lb.)

It is suited to a great diversity of soils—in fact, it will effect a luxuriant growth on almost any kind of soil which is properly tilled and manured. On deep, rich friable loam it succeeds best of all, and with most certainty and least trouble; and if the upper stratum be deep and uniform it will, with little care, yield a heavy crop. The supply of manure ought to be liberal, and may either be applied in a very slightly fermented state, and well mixed up with the whole breadth of the soil, or applied in a well-fermented state and deposited and covered in the drills. The seed should be sown in drills, 30 inches apart, and from 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows. Sow in August for an early summer crop; September and October for main.

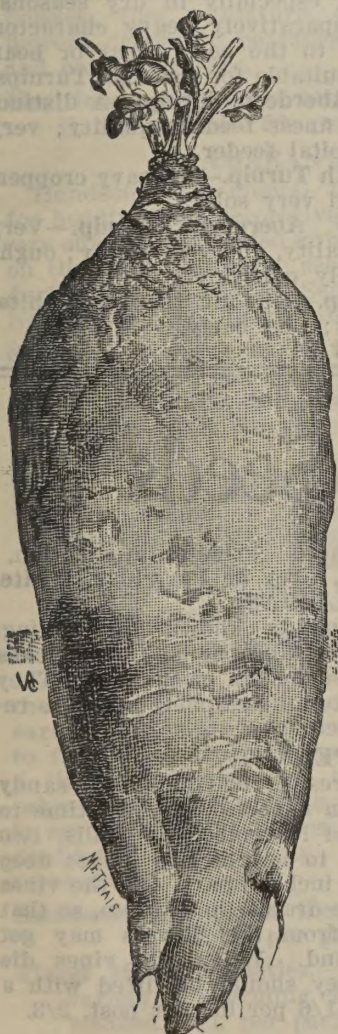
Mammoth Long Yellow.

Mammoth Long Red.—See cut.
Champion Yellow Globe.—

Best for shallow soils.

Monarch Yellow Globe.—The finest strain of Yellow Globe grown. Highly recommended.

Golden Tankard.—Bulbs are very symmetrical in shape, with a deep orange skin and yellow flesh, which is exceptionally rich in saccharine matter.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel



Giant Half Sugar Mangel.

GIANT HALF-SUGAR MANGEL.

(2/- per lb.)

This variety has the reputation of being the most nutritious of all Mangels. The roots, which are regular and uniform, average about one foot in length and eight inches in diameter.

SWEDE TURNIPS.

(3/- per lb.)

Champion Purple-Top Swede.—A sound, hardy variety; much liked by stock.

Elephant Swede.—Also called "Monarch" and "Bullock." Distinct in shape and colour. Very hardy, and a great cropper.

Skirving's Purple-Top Swede.—A large, heavy-cropping Swede; one of the best.

Ne Plus Ultra Swede.—It is globular in shape, symmetrical in form, bronze-purple in colour; of splendid quality; a quick grower, and exceptionally heavy cropper.

SUGAR BEET. (3/- per lb.)

The Sugar Beet will thrive well in almost any climate, but, for sugar-producing purposes, very dry and very cold districts are against it. As regards soil, it succeeds best in good, deep friable loam, or on land which grows good potatoes. The seed should be sown in drills, which should be about two feet apart, and the distance between the plants about one foot. September, October and November are the best months for sowing. Superphosphate of lime is the most suitable manure, if the ground is at all poor. About eight pounds of seed is required to sow an acre.

Vilmorin's Improved.—Finest variety cultivated.

CARROTS. (5/- per lb.)

The best soil for the field growth of Carrots is a loose, sandy, friable loam, of about 18 inches in depth; but poor, soft sand, which is scarcely able to produce any other crop, provided it be deep enough, may be quite suitable, and in some instances land of this light, worthless, barren sort has made a magnificent return.

Improved White Belgian.—Grows to a very large size, and produces a heavy crop. Suitable for all soils.

Long Red Altringham.—An extra fine sort. The roots grow to a large size, and are of excellent quality.

Sinclair's Champion.—A great yielder, producing as much as 60 tons to the acre, whilst the individual roots often weigh 16 lbs. each, and are of a rich golden-yellow colour. It is claimed that it taints neither milk nor butter.

TURNIPS. (3/- per lb.)

Sow Two to Three Pounds per Acre.

All comparatively dry soils, from the poorest sand and gravel up to the richest free loams, are more or less suitable for Turnips; while either light soils on a retentive bottom, or clayey soils upon any sort of bottom whatever, are apt to make them fail, especially in dry seasons; and soils of a comparatively heavy character, or those near akin to the best wheat or bean soils, are the most suitable for Swedish Turnips.

Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip.—A distinct variety, of the finest feeding quality; very solid, and a capital feeder.

Purple-Top Mammoth Turnip.—A heavy cropper, well shaped and very solid.

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip.—Very large, fine in quality, and very hardy; ought to be extensively cultivated.

White Globe Turnip.—One of the best white-fleshed varieties; very early.

Sundry Agricultural Seeds

BUCKWHEAT.

This plant is worthy of more extensive cultivation. It will grow on very poor soil, and mature in three or four months, producing heavier crops than any other seed grown under similar circumstances. It is grown largely in America for making cakes, also for fowl feed, and ploughing in as green manure. Sow September, October and November.

CHICORY.

Large-Rooted Long Madgeburg or Coffee.—Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce.

FIELD PEAS.

This is not only a profitable crop in itself, but highly valuable in rotation with cereals. Two to two and a half bushels (60 lbs. bushel)

required to sow an acre. Price on application.

Blue Prussian, Dun, Grey or Partridge, White.

LUPINS.

One of the best plants known for soiling. Succeeds well in poor, sandy soils, and enriches the soil by being ploughed in as manure. They may be sown in autumn or spring; 60 lbs. required to sow an acre.

PEANUT.

The Peanut requires a rich and deep, sandy soil, as well as warm aspect. The best time to plant is October and November, in drills, two feet apart, the nuts to be put two inches deep in the soil, and nine inches apart. As the vines flower, soil should be drawn up to them, so that the nuts produced from the flowers may get buried in the ground. When the vines die down in autumn, they should be lifted with a fork, like potatoes. 1/6 per lb; per post, 2/3.

General List of FLOWER SEEDS

Annuals.—Flower, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.

Biennials.—Those which are sown one year, bear their flowers and seeds, and die the next.

Perennials.—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Times of Sowing.

A.—Sow in the autumn. **S.**—Sow in the spring. **A.S.**—Sow either in the autumn or spring.

EXPLANATIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A means Annual; **B**, Biennial; **P**, Perennial. Thus, **H A** means Hardy Annual; **H P**, Hardy Perennial, etc.; **T** means Tender, as **T B**—Tender Biennial; **G** means Greenhouse Plants, or those which do best under glass. Thus, **G P** would mean Greenhouse Perennial; **B B** means Plants forming Bulbs, or bulbous roots from seeds.

A.S. AGERATUM.

Hardy blooming plants; very useful for beds and borders. Valuable for bouquets. Hardy annual.

Imperial Dwarf White.— $\frac{3}{4}$ -ft. 3d. per packet.

Blue Perfection.—Blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ALYSSUM.

Invaluable for edging; bears innumerable trusses, like miniature Candytuft, and the flowers delicately perfumed. It is very hardy and easy of culture.

Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum).—White, 1ft. Hardy annual. 3d. per packet.

AMARANTHUS.

Handsome ornamental foliage plants, useful for bedding and decorative purposes. They are very effective if planted either singly or in masses on the lawn. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October and November. Half-hardy annuals.

Sunrise.—Bronzy-crimson foliage, shading off to brilliant scarlet tufts of leaves on the top of the stalk, the lower leaves having a scarlet band through the centre; 3ft. 6d. per packet.

P. AMPELOPSIS.

Veitchii (Boston or Japan Ivy).—Good, hardy perennial climber; clinging to walls of wood, brick or stone; foliage dense, of glossy green, changing to red and yellow in autumn. 3d. per packet.

A. ANEMONE.

Anemones are easily raised from seed, and the plants will bloom the first season if sown early. The seed, being woolly, has a tendency to fall into lumps. To prevent this, mix with a little sand, and sow both together. As it takes some time for the seed to germinate, it is necessary to keep free from weeds until the seedlings make their appearance. Hardy perennials.

Anemones will flower the first year from seed. 3d. per packet.

Finest Mixed Varieties.—Producing a splendid variety of charming colours. Highly recommended. 3d. per packet.

St. Brigid (true Irish strain).—This is a big improvement on the ordinary St. Brigid strain. The flowers show a very high percentage of double blossoms; colours are remarkable, from glowing scarlet, purple, blue; loveliest shades imaginable. Sow from March to September. 1/- per packet.

A.S. ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON.

Very showy plants for bed and borders; they bloom abundantly in almost any soil or situation, and cannot be surpassed for cut flowers. All the varieties will bloom the same season if sown early. Hardy perennials.

Tom Thumb.—Finest mixed; very dwarf, and exceedingly attractive. 6d. per packet.

Queen of the North.—Of elegant habit, and densely covered with large white flowers; a beautiful variety; 1ft. 6d. per packet.

SEMI-DWARF VARIETIES.

Height, 12 to 14 inches.

6d. per packet.

Amber Queen.—Canary-yellow, chamois lip.

Captivation.—Rich chamois, shaded pink.

Enchantress.—Almond blossom, pink; immense size.

Golden Gem.—The finest yellow grown.

Maize Queen.—Salmon, maize yellow lip.

Orange Queen.—Terra Cotta Pink, golden centre.

Pink Queen.—Beautiful Pink, yellow lip.

Primma Donna.—Terra Cotta, pink and yellow.

Pink and Terra Cotta Shades.—A fine mixture of beautiful art shades. Colours vary from pale pink to rose pink—from pale fawn to deep chamois. Price, 6d. per packet.

A.S. AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

This class of hardy perennials will thrive in almost any soil or situation, and are admirably adapted for borders or permanent beds, where they form beautiful objects.

Long-spurred Improved.—Has long spurs, and is of a bright yellow colour; 2ft. 6d. per packet.

Finest Mixed.—Containing all the above varieties; 2ft. 3d. per packet.

ARCOTIS GRANDIS, OR SOUTH AFRICAN DAISY.

(Sow in July and August.)

Remarkable Annual from South Africa, grows splendidly in Victoria, and forms profusely

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

branched bushes of 2½ ft. in height. Its flowers are showy, about 3 in. across, the ray florets being pure white, and are a yellow zone at their base. 6d. per packet.

ASPARAGUS.

Seeds are very easily cultivated; should be soaked in hot water 12 hours before sowing.

Plumosus.—One of the best decorative plants of recent introduction. The finely cut feathery foliage is unrivalled for bouquets. Half hardy perennial. Height, 2 ft. 1/- per packet.

Sprengeri.—A most handsome greenhouse variety of rapid growth, drooping gracefully and naturally from pots or hanging baskets. The fronds are frequently 8 ft. in length, and very useful for bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or table decoration. 6d. per packet.

ASTERS.

Culture.—The ground for the cultivation of Asters cannot be too richly prepared. Sow in shallow boxes in the greenhouse or hot bed; cover the seed to a depth of about four times their size, press down with a board, water with a spray, and do not allow to dry out; when the seedlings have formed three leaves, transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes or 2 inch pots, and plant out in the garden after danger from frost is over. They can also be sown in the open ground after danger from frost is over.

The following varieties are the finest cultivated:—

Aster Daybreak.—The flowers are round as a ball, very large and full, on long stems; the colour a charming sea shell pink. 6d. per packet.

Giant Crego.—Flower of extraordinary size, beautiful colours, well formed. 6d. per packet.

Comet (Giant).—Mixed colours. Flowers long and somewhat twisted or wavy; height, 12 to 15 in. 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum-Flowered.—It is very flowering, and grows about 9 to 12 inches in height, bearing from fifteen to twenty flowers on each plant. Mixed colours. 6d.

NEW ASTER—

"CALIFORNIAN GIANTS."

This new class can best be described as an improved Crego, except that the plants are of stronger growth and the flowers are much larger and more substantial than the Crego. The flowers measure 5 to 6 inches in diameter, and stand up well after being railed or shipped, which makes them very valuable for the cut flower grower. Their immense size and beauty, as well as their long and sturdy stems make them very attractive when arranged in floral work, and they well deserve their name. "Californian Giants" have received prizes and awards wherever exhibited. The mixture offered includes all the popular shades. Price, 1/- per packet.

A.S. BELLIS (Double Daisy).

A well-known and favourite plant for the border, doing best in moist and shady situations; ¾-ft.

Fl. Pl. (Double Daisy).—Mixed colours. 3d. per packet.

Giant Snowball.—Beautiful double white-flowered variety. 1/- per packet.

BEGONIAS.

Begonias grow readily from seed, but as the seed is extremely small, very fine, light soil should be used in the seed-boxes or pots. This should be settled, well-watered, and allowed to drain for an hour or more, when the fine seed should be dusted on the surface, and barely covered from view with very fine, light soil. Keep the soil slightly moist until the young plants are well started, not allowing it to become dry or very wet at any time. As soon as the young plants are large enough, set them in small flower pots filled with fine light soil, repotting them into larger pots as they increase in size.

Finest Single Mixed.—Seed saved from exhibition flowers only; height, 18 in. 1/- per packet.

Finest Double Mixed.—Saved exclusively from stage flowers; height, 18 in. 2/- per packet.

BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.

The flowers of this rare plant are of a rich, golden yellow, measure 2½ inches across, and are produced in very large trusses. The most attractive part of the flower is the large pistils, which are spread out in fan-like form, and are of a beautiful bright crimson colour. The foliage is highly decorative, similar to a very delicate Acacia. 6d. per packet.

BALSAMS.

One of the most popular of Annuals. It succeeds best in a warm sunny position, with plenty of moisture, and is not particular to partial shade. The strains here offered cannot be surpassed. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October and November. Half-hardy annuals.

Camelia-flowered.—H.A. Various; height, 12 in. 6d. per packet.

Finest Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 12 in. 3d. per packet.

Rose-flowered.—H.A. Various; height, 12 in. 6d. per packet.

BORONIA.

Deliciously-scented Flowers. September to December.

Megastigma (H.A.).—Brown and yellow; height, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

S. BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy).

Mixed.—Beautifully free-flowering dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater proportion of the Summer with a profusion of pretty Cineraria-like flowers. Hardy Annuals, ¾-ft. 3d. per packet.

CALCEOLARIA.

Beautiful greenhouse plants. Sow from October to January, in well-drained pans, place in the shade, and cover the pan with a piece of glass. As soon as the seedlings show the

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

second leaf, they should be shifted into pots, 2 inches apart; in a month they can be transplanted singly into 3-inch pots, and as they develop shift to larger sized pots.

Grandiflora Finest Mixed.—Superb mixture of very choice varieties saved from the most brilliant and beautifully marked flowers; height, 2ft. 2/- per packet.

A.S. CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula Media).

These are a highly interesting and desirable class of handsome flowering plants for the decoration of the garden. The large bells of the pure white variety are especially handsome, and should be freely grown. March to September.

Medium (Canterbury Bell).—H.B. Various; 2ft. 3d. per packet.

Medium Prize.—H.B. Various; height, 2ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS.

These handsome and showy plants are, from their brilliant colours and long duration in bloom, worthy of extensive cultivation. They are not particular as to soil, and are excellent for hot and dry climates. Hardy annuals.

Grandiflora.—A fine, hardy perennial variety, producing very large yellow flowers; height, 2ft. 3d. per packet.

Lanceolata.—A showy, hardy perennial variety, producing very large yellow flowers; excellent for cutting, 1½ft. 3d. per packet.

Tinctoria.—Very showy yellow and brown flowers; 3ft. 3d. per packet.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

Seed should be sown in pots or boxes filled with good garden loam, covering lightly, and shade from the strong rays of the sun. When the young plants are 2 or 3 inches high, they may be pricked out into small beds, shading and watering them until established. The following Autumn they must be planted out into well-prepared beds, 12 to 18 inches apart. The seed may be sown at any time between March and September.

Carnations and Picotees. (Prize Mixed).—Of unrivalled quality. Saved from the finest stage flowers only. 1/6 per packet.

Double.—Extra choice; mixed; 1½ft. 1/- per packet.

Marguerite (Mixed).—The flowers, which are brilliant in colour, range through many beautiful shades of red, pink. 3d. per packet.

Perpetual or Tree.—Finest mixed; celebrated strain. 2/6 per packet.

NEW CARNATION (Giant of Nice).

New, Very Large Flowering, Blooming as early as the Marguerite.

The finest perpetual Carnation, and of nearly as rapid a growth as the Marguerite. Over 90 per cent. of splendid double flowers, with a large percentage of yellow. 1/- per packet.

CELOSIA, OR COCKSCOMB.

Elegant and free flowering plants, producing in the greatest confusion spikes of the most beautiful flowers. When grown in pots they are the most graceful of greenhouse plants. The seeds should be sown in the open ground during the months of September, October and November.

Half-hardy annuals.

Cristata (Cockscomb).—Dwarf crimson; 1ft. 3d. per packet.

Empress.—A splendid Cockscomb; 1½ft. 6d.

Glasgow Prize.—H.A. Crimson; height, 12in. 6d. per packet.

Triumph of the Exposition.—The plants are of a handsome pyramidal form; about 2½ft. high. 6d. per packet.

NEW COCKSCOMB—

“DWARF CRIMSON IMPROVED.”

Saved from a very fine selection of the choicest Crested Cockscomb. The Crimson Combs are a very big improvement in any variety grown. They attain an enormous size of rich colorings. 1/- per packet.

CINERARIA.

Beautiful greenhouse annuals, flowering in the Winter and early Spring; sow from October until the end of February in well-drained boxes or pans; the best soil to raise the seeds in is a mixture of peat and loam, finely sifted; fill the pans within half an inch of the rim, water carefully, then sow thinly on the surface, covering with a little fine soil; prick off the seedlings singly into 3-in. pots; when they become full of roots, shift on until flowering size is reached.

Grandiflora Splendid, Mixed.—Saved from a superb collection of prize varieties only. 2/-

Hybrida, Fine Mixed.—1/- per packet.

Star Shaped.—6d. per packet.

A.S. CENTAUREA (CORNFLOWER).

Good showy, hardy border annuals, succeeding well in any garden soil. Bloom all the Summer.

Very pretty, free flowering, showy hardy annuals. The Sweet Sultan varieties are sweet-scented annuals, March to September.

Centaurea Imperialis.—The flowers vary in colour from the purest white, through the various shades of rose and lilac. 6d. per packet.

Moschata Suaveolens.—H.A. Yellow; height, 18in. 3d. per packet.

Cyanus E. William.—H.A. Blue; height, 18in. 3d. per packet.

Cyanus, Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18in. 3d. per packet.

A.S. CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The great and growing demand for the annual varieties brought Chrysanthemums into general favour. Exceedingly beautiful, the colours having the appearance of being laid on with a brush. All the varieties are perfectly hardy.

Annual Varieties.

Burridgeanum.—White and dark rose, very pretty; 1½ft. 3d. per packet.

Tricolor Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 2ft. 3d. per packet.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

A.S. CANDYTUFT.

The whole of this class of plants are well worth growing. Should be sown early and late; transplant. They are exceedingly free blooming, and most useful for bouquets. Hardy annuals.

Empress.—H.A. White; height, 12in. 3d. per packet.

Gibraltarica.—H.P. Lilac; height, 12in. 6d. per packet. Perennial.

Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18in. 3d. per packet.

CANNA. (Indian Shot.)

Most handsome foliage plants, producing magnificent spikes of flowers of various shades, well adapted for centres of large beds. They will flower freely the first year from seed, which should be soaked in warm water for several hours before sowing. Hardy perennials.

Crozy's New Hybrids.—A very great improvement upon the old class. 6d. per packet.

CLIANTHUS.

Probably the finest of our native flowers. It is comparatively easy of cultivation, requiring a light sandy soil and plenty of heat to bring out its flowers in their highest beauty. August to September.

Dampieri (Sturt's Desert Pea).—Brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flowers; should be sown where it is to remain, as it will not easily transplant. Biennial trailer. 6d. per packet.

Punicens (New Zealand Glory Pea).—H.P. Red; 6d. per packet.

Punicens Alba.—H.P. New white flowering variety, specially fine. 6d. per packet.

CLARKIA.

An exceedingly useful class of hardy annuals. Can be sown at any time. Admirably suited for sowing in patches and mixed borders; very easy of cultivation.

Pulchella Alba.—White; 1½ft. 3d. per packet.

Pulchella fl. pl.—Double pink and white; 1½ft. 3d. per packet.

S. CYCLAMEN.

The Cyclamen is one of our most beautiful Winter and Spring flowering plants. The seed may be sown from March to August in well-drained pots or pans filled with light, rich, sandy soil, covering it to a depth of a quarter of an inch. The pots should then be placed in a frame until the young plants make their appearance. When the young plants are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted into small pots, shifting them into larger as these fill with roots.

Mixed.—Splendid strain. 1/- per packet.

Persicum Grandiflorum.—Remarkable for the unusually large size of the flowers, substance, finish, and form of the petals. 2/6 per packet.

S. COSMOS.

The flowers are borne profusely in loose clusters, and present a charming appearance, embracing all shades of red, white, and purple, and lavender. If sown early in the Spring, they will commence blooming in the Autumn, and continue to bloom into winter. September to November.



NEW CRESTED VARIETY (Mixed Colors).

New Crested.—An excellent new strain, which will become a great favorite in our gardens. The centre of the flower is very prettily frilled, and is surrounded with a row of broad, single petals, the effect being very dainty and attractive. 1/- per packet.

Lady Lennox.—A particularly large variety; rose. 6d. packet.

Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 3ft. 3d. per packet.

Klondike.—A true golden yellow Cosmos; a rich type. Foliage somewhat more dense than other forms. 6d. per packet.

Mammoth Flowering Mixed.—The flowers of this superb strain measure from 4 to 5 inches across. The colours range from pure white through shades of pink, deep rose, and crimson, to light red. 6d. per packet.

"Midsummer Giants."—The flowers of this new Cosmos appear in several shades that have never been known before, such as apple blossom, flesh pink and orange pink—in fact, almost every shade of pink—and in glistening white. 1/- per packet.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

CLIMBERS.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

Centrosema Grandiflora (Butterfly Pea).—A hardy vine, of rare and exquisite beauty, thriving in the poorest of soils. (S.) 6d. packet.

Clematis, Mixed.—Hardy well-known climbers. (S.) 3d. packet.

Cobaea Scandens.—A rapid-growing climber, with large purple-lilac bell-shaped flowers; very showy. (S.) 6d. packet.

Dolichos Lignosus.—Well-known hardy climbing plant, of free growth, flowering in clusters; purple; very useful. (A.S.) 3d. packet.

Dolichos Lablab Albus.—White. 3d. packet.

Ecermocarpos Scabra.—Splendid climber; for trellis-work. (S.) 3d. packet.

Ipomoea Leari (Blue Dawn).—A very free-flowering and rapid-growing climber; flowers, bright blue. (A.S.) 6d. packet.

Lophospermum Scandens.—A hardy ornamental climber, with handsome Fox Glove-like flowers, of rosy purple colour. (S.) 6d. packet.

Mandevillea Suaveolens.—A vigorous-growing climber, with beautiful white trumpet-shaped flowers; fragrant. (S.) 6d. packet.

Maurandia Barclayana.—A very graceful climber, with dense foliage and masses of flowers suspended in clusters; deep violet. (S.) 3d. packet.

Maurandia Albiflora.—Pure white; very fine. 6d. packet.

Maurandia Fine Mixed.—3d. packet.

Passiflora Edulis (Passion Fruit).—A well-known climbing plant, the fruit of which is very delicious. (S.) 3d. packet.

Lathyrus Latifolius (Red Everlasting Pea).—Hardy perennials. Height, 5 to 6 feet. 3d. packet.

Lathyrus Albus (White Everlasting Pea).—Hardy perennials. Height, 5 to 6 feet. 6d. packet.

Lathyrus, Fine Mixed Varieties.—3d. packet.

Lathyrus Pubescens.—This variety is entirely distinct, and is of great merit, being a magnificent vigorous-growing perennial. The plants are literally covered with long spikes of bloom of a lovely pale blue. Seed, 6d. packet. Strong plants, at 1/- each.

Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower).—A pretty and most singular flowering climbing plant, producing fine spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, which are curiously curled and twisted. (S.) 6d. packet.

Tacsonia, Van Volemi (Var. Passion Flower).—A very pretty, quick-growing climber, with scarlet flowers. (S.) 1/- packet.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Convolvulus Major.—Mixed handsome climbers. (S.) 3d. packet.

Humulus Variegated (Variegated Japanese Hop).—Beautiful variegated leaves, varying from silvery-white to dark green. 6d. packet.

Ipomoea Hybrida (New Hybrid Moon Flower).—Often measures five or six inches across. They open in the early evening, and continue in great effect until 12 o'clock the next morning. (S.) 6d. packet.

Mina Lobata.—A charming and luxuriant climber, with very singular, attractive and beautiful flowers. Colour, vivid red, changing to creamy-white. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. packet.

Nasturtium.—Tall, mixed. Fine hardy climbers; for covering unsightly fences, trellis-work, etc. (A.S.) 3d. packet.

Peas, Eckford's New Mixed.—See Sweet Peas.

Pea, Sweet.—Mixed. See Sweet Peas.

A.S. COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

A beautiful, hardy perennial; known as the Yellow Cosmos. March to September. Height, 3 feet. 6d. packet.

NEW DAHLIA—

"DOROTHY RAILTON."

Very fine lavender, immense blooms.
Price, 5/- each. Tubers or plants.

S. COLEUS.

Carefully saved from the newest and most striking varieties, and, being treated in the same way as tuberous-rooted Begonias, form nice plants for the greenhouse or drawing-room, their exquisite and varied markings and variations making them highly interesting. Beautiful foliage plants. October to December.

Extra Fine Mixed.—G.A. Height, 12 inches. 1/6 packet.

From Show Varieties.—G.A. Height, 12 inches. 2/6 packet.

Mixed.—G.A. Height, 12 inches. 6d. packet.

DAHLIA.

These exceedingly showy and useful plants are most desirable and effective for back lines in flower borders, or planting in shrubberies, not only from their stately habit of growth, but from the profuse manner in which they throw a successional supply of handsome bright-coloured flowers. Hardy perennials.

Cactus.—H.P. Various; height, 3 feet. 1/- packet.

Double.—Choicest mixed; 5 feet. 6d. packet.

Single.—Finest mixed; 5 feet. 6d. packet.

A.S. DIGITALIS (FOXGLOVE).

A very showy and handsome genus of plants, suitable for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs. Hardy perennials.

Gloxinoides.—Mixed; 3 feet. 3d. packet.

Ivery's Fine Spotted Varieties.—Mixed; a magnificent strain; 3 feet. 6d. packet.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

DIDISCUS CACRULEUS, or Blue Lace Flower.

This is a plant that has come rapidly to the fore, and is finding favor with flower growers. The blooms are formed of a number of small florets, each bloom measuring up to 3 inches across. The plant grows up to 3 feet high. 6d. pkt.

DELPHINIUM (PERENNIAL LARKSPUR).

A lovely class of border plants; very stately and attractive. The seeds should be sown in February, March or April, as they are bad keepers. When large enough, transplant into rich, moist soil, in sheltered positions. Protect well from slugs and snails.

New Perennial Hybrids.—These stately border plants have been much improved of late years, and the strain offered is saved from a fine collection of named varieties. The flowers are of various shades, from white and sky blue to rich dark blue and purple. 6d. packet.

Butterfly.—Violet flowers; are very effective; 1 foot. 6d. packet.

DIMORPHOTHECA (ORANGE RIVER DAISY).

Aurantiaca.—A rare and extremely showy annual from South Africa, with brilliant orange-gold Marguerite-like flowers. It is a most profuse bloomer, and has a very neat branching habit, growing 12 to 15 inches high. 6d. packet.

A.S. DIANTHUS.

The Dianthus deserves a place in every garden. It is, in fact, one of the most useful plants, furnishing an abundance of gay and pretty flowers. If sown during March or April, they will commence flowering early in summer, and continue until late in the autumn. When the plants run to seed, they may be cut down to within two or three inches of the ground. By this means they will bloom again the following year. March to September.

Chinensis Chinese, Pink Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.

Diadematus (Diadem Pink).—H.P. Striped white; height, 12 inches.

Heddewigi.—H.P. Various; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.

Laciniatus, Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.

EVERLASTINGS.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Acroclinium Album.—Pure silvery-white Daisy-like flowers; valuable for winter bouquets; 1 foot. (A.S.) 3d. packet.

Acroclinium Album fl. pl.—Double white; 1 foot. 6d. packet.

Acroclinium Album Roseum.—Bright rose; 1 foot. 3d. packet.

Acroclinium Album fl. pl.—Double rose; 1 foot. 6d. packet.

Ammobium Grandiflorum.—A beautiful everlasting plant, bearing large white flowers; useful, when dried, for bouquets; 2 feet. (A.) 3d. packet.

Globe Amaranth.—Mixed varieties. Very showy and handsome everlastings; commonly known as "Bachelor's Button." 3d. packet.

Helichrysum Minimum Album fl. pl.—Double white; 1 foot. 6d. packet.

Rhodanthe Maculata Alba.—Pure silvery-white; 1½ feet. 3d. packet.

Rhodanthe Manglesi.—Pretty rose-coloured flowers; 1½ feet.

Statice Suwari.—Each plant throws up 10 to 15 spikes, about 16 inches long, of bright rose-coloured flowers; 1½ feet. (S.) 3d. packet.

Xeranthemum Annum.—Mixed; 1½ feet. 3d. packet.

A.S. ESCHSCHOLTZIA (CALIFORNIA POPPY).

Very profuse blooming plants, of extremely rich and beautiful colours. March to September.

Californica Alba.—H.A. White; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Crocea.—H.A. Orange; height, 18 inches. 6d. packet.

Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

NEW GAILLARDIA—

"STANDHOLDER."

Very large flowers of Grandiflora type. The ray blossoms range from red to yellow around a dark maroon centre. Blossoms are carried on a rigid stalk. This variety can be classed as one of the very best Gaillardias ever introduced. 1/- per packet.

FREESIA.

Handsome, sweet-scented bulbous plants; splendid for cutting; easily grown from seed. September to December.

Fine Mixed.—H.P.; B.B. Various; height, 6 inches. 6d. packet.

Refracta Alba.—H.P.; B.B. White; height, 6 inches. 6d. packet.

S. FUCHSIA.

Saved from a very choice selection. September to December.

Double and Single Prize Varieties, in Fine Mixture.—H.P. Various; height, 3 feet. 2/- packet.

Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 3 feet. 1/- packet.

GAILLARDIA.

A very handsome class of plants, resembling miniature Sunflowers; much used for button-holes and bouquets. September to December. G. Lorenziana and the new perennial hybrids are very handsome varieties.

Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 3 feet. 3d. packet.

Grandiflora Picta.—H.P. Various; height, 18 inches. 6d. packet.

Lorenziana, Double.—H.A. Various; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.

New Perennial Hybrids.—H.P. Various; height, 18 inches. 6d. packet.

A.S. **GODETIA.**

Magnificent class of free-flowering hardy annuals, deserving of the most extensive culture. Lady Albemarle and Duchess of Albany are especially worthy of notice, the flowers being of immense size and charming appearance. March to September.

Duchess of Albany.—H.A. Satiny-white; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Finest Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Lady Albemarle.—H.A. Dark crimson; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

The Bride.—H.A. Crimson and white; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

NEW GEUM (YELLOW)— "LADY STRATHDOWNIE."

1/- packet.

This new Geum is very free-blooming, bearing semi-double flowers on fine long stems, which render them most suitable for cutting, and as the flowers last well in water, it can be thoroughly recommended for house and table decoration, while for a show in the garden it cannot be surpassed, the general effect being a blaze of gold. The color is a true rich bright golden-yellow.

GRASSES—ORNAMENTAL.

A border of ornamental grasses only is a very beautiful sight, and can be recommended to all who have room for such. To cut for bouquets and vases, most of them are highly prized, as they form a valuable winter decoration. (3d. packet.)

Briza Maxima.—Large quaking grass; 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Eragrostis Elegans (Love Grass).—Very ornamental, and suitable for bouquets; 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Eulalia Japonica.—Magnificent giant grass, with pale violet panicles; 5 feet. Hardy perennial; 8 to 10 feet.

Gynerium Argentum (Pampas Grass).—Bears magnificent plumes; greatly used for decorative purposes. Hardy perennial; 8 to 10 feet.

Hordeum Jubatum.—The handsome plumes of this variety look well in bouquets; 1½ feet. Hardy annual.

Lagurus Ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass).—Indispensable for bouquets; 1½ feet.

Panicum Plicatum.—Very graceful; 3 feet. Hardy annual.

Stipa Pinnata (Feather Grass).—It presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant for bouquets; 2 feet. Hardy

S. **GLOXINIA.**

Beautiful free flowering greenhouse plants. Sow early in spring and summer, under glass, in well-drained pans filled with fibrous loam. As soon as the plants are large enough to lift, transplant round the edge of large-sized pots. When they have made a little more growth they must again be shifted, this time singly, into three-inch pots, and so on, until the flowering size is reached.

Extra Choice Mixed.—A superb mixture of all classes, including the newest and best varieties. 1/6 packet.

GERBERA—NEW HYBRIDS.

I have been able to obtain a further supply of seed, which, my tests show, grow well, and I am pleased to be able to again offer this. They are hybrids of the favourite Gerbera Jamesoni, and include a great range of colours, from pure white, through shades of pale yellow, red and salmon, to orange-rose, scarlet and crimson. The flowers are well formed, and borne on long, strong stems, making them admirably suitable for all kinds of floral decoration. 1/6 packet.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

Ornamental Gourds make excellent climbers, whilst the fruit they produce is remarkable as regards shape and markings. Whether on trellis-work or trained on walls, they never fail to excite admiration. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Annuals. 6d. packet.

Dish Cloth.—The fruit grows about two feet long. The interior membrane is serviceable for a variety of household purposes, being used as a dish cloth or a sponge.

Nest Egg.—A rapid-growing climber, producing fruit exactly the size, colour and shape of an egg; very useful for nest eggs.

Orange, or True Mock Orange.—A beautiful and rapid climber, quickly covering trellises. Fruit the size and shape of an orange.

Sugar Trough.—A very large gourd, holding from four to ten gallons, with a hard and thick shell, but light and durable.

GEUM, MRS. BRADSHAW.

Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw.—The plant in appearance reminds one of a strawberry, with divided foliage held upright by stiff leaf stems. The flowers make their first appearance in December, and continue without interruption until the autumn; it is free flowering. The flowers are of a rich, brilliant crimson, and when fully open show a golden disc, which helps to illuminate the rich colour of the petals. They are excellent for cutting, and are becoming very popular. It is a beautiful double flower, the form of a perfect Ranunculus. Seed, 6d. packet. Plants available throughout the year, 1/6 dozen, posted.

GLADIOLUS.

Giant Flowering Hybrids.—Extra large flowers, of perfect form and of the greatest beauty, embracing a range of diversified colouring, through the various shades of blue, red, pink, etc., the blue shades being particularly novel and beautiful. 1/- packet.

Lemoines Large Flowered Hybrids.—All sorts, finest mixed. 6d. packet.

Gandavensis Hybrids, Mixed.—Many beautiful varieties. 6d. packet.

GYPSOPHILA.

Extremely light and graceful hardy plants, of easy growth. Useful also in pots for decorative purposes, and in a cut state to mix with other flowers; height, 18 inches.

Elegans.—Hardy annual; white and pink flowers. 3d. packet.

Paniculata.—A profuse flowering hardy perennial. 3d. packet.

A SPLENDID AMERICAN NOVELTY IN GRASSES.



PURPLE FEATHER GRASS.

One of the most ornamental decorative grasses ever introduced, as useful for hall or table adornment as many a palm. The graceful, narrow, recurving leaves are produced in succession by hundreds, and are overtopped by elegant feathery plumes, a foot long. Seeds should be sown in spring. This novelty has been greatly admired wherever shown. 6d. packet.

A.S. HESPERUS (Sweet Rocket).

Handsome hardy perennials. March to September.

Alba.—Various; height, 2 feet. 3d. packet.

S. HIBISCUS.

Very brilliant and attractive. September to December.

Africanus Major.—H.A. Cream; height, 5 feet. 3d. packet.

Fine Mixed.—Various; height, 3 feet. 3d. packet.

A.S. HOLLYHOCK.

Ought to be planted in good soil. They grow from 9 to 10 feet in height, and flower the second year from seed. March to September.

Chater's Prize.—H.P. Various; height, 9 feet. 1/- packet.

Extra Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 9 feet. 6d. packet.

Fine Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 9 feet. 3d. packet.

S. HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIAEFOLIA.

A beautiful annual; bright yellow Tulip-like flowers, supported on long stems; useful for cutting. A great acquisition. Seed germinates very slowly; 2½ feet. 6d. packet.

A. HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

Giant summer-flowering Hyacinth, of robust growth, producing spikes, 3 feet long, of white bell-shaped flowers; height, 5 feet. 3d. packet.

INCARVILLEA DELAVAYI.

Beautiful and interesting plants, that deserve to be more widely known. The flowers are produced on stout stalks, about 3 feet high, and are of a rosy carmine colour, spotted with yellow; the throat is brown. A half-hardy perennial. 6d. packet.

A.S. IRIS KAEMPFERI.

Very beautiful. My seed was saved from a celebrated collection. March to September.

Splendid Mixed.—H.P.; B.B. Various; height, 2 feet. 6d. packet.

KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA (Summer Cypress).

This beautiful annual bush is rapidly coming into prominence. It grows 2 to 2½ feet high, and resembles a closely-clipped ornamental evergreen. The globe-shaped or pyramidal bushes are close and compact, and of a pleasing light green colour. The plant may be grown singly or in the form of a hedge or background. In early autumn the whole bush becomes carmine or blood red, hence the name of Mexican Fire Plant or Burning Bush. 6d. packet.

S. LANTANA.

Mixed.—Shrubby bedding plants, with large heads of flowers of various colours; 4 feet. Hardy perennials. 3d. packet.

LARKSPUR.

All the varieties of Larkspur are hardy, very showy, and suitable for bedding. Emperor and Hyacinth Flowered are very desirable varieties, the beautiful spikes of brilliant-coloured flowers making a fine display.

Emperor, Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Hyacinth Flowered.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

A. LEPTOSYNE MARITIMA. (Giant Yellow Marguerite).

A valuable acquisition, as it is covered with large golden-yellow flowers (much larger than a Marguerite) right through the winter, when flowers are at a premium. Excellent for cutting. Hardy annual; 3 feet. 3d. packet.

A.S. LINARIA.

Exceedingly pretty dwarf plants, with small Antirrhinum-shaped flowers, useful for borders and rockeries. Hardy annual.

Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy).—A very pretty perennial trailing species, for covering rock-work; flowers rich violet. 6d. packet.

Reticulata Aurea Purpurea.—Large heads of yellow and maroon flowers; very effective; 1 foot. 3d. packet.

S. LINUM (Flowering Flax).

Excellent for clumps or edgings; one of the best and most showy plants for bedding. Hardy annuals.

Coeruleum.—Blue; 1½ feet. 3d. packet.

Flavum.—Yellow, free-flowering perennial; 1½ feet. 3d. packet.

Rubrum.—Brilliant scarlet; 1 foot. 3d. packet.

MIGNONETTE—“NEW GIANT.”

A greatly improved strain of a compact growing variety. The flowers are of an immense size, forming a graceful as well as a compact spike of extraordinary keeping qualities, retaining their grace and fragrance until every bud opens. 1/- per packet.

A.S. LOBELIA.

Beautiful little plants. Their dwarf habit and free-blooming qualities and effective appearance render them invaluable for beds or edgings. When planted in masses they make a grand display, the plants being covered with bloom. March to September.

Crystal Palace Compacta.—H.A. Dark blue; height, 6 inches. 6d. packet.

Emperor William.—H.A. Dark blue; height, 4 inches. 6d. packet.

A.S. LUPINS.

The ordinary varieties of garden Lupins are dear to everyone, and few plants are more interesting, from the neatness of their foliage and graceful spikes of bloom; 3 feet. Hardy annuals.

Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 3 feet. 3d. packet.

Perennial Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 3 feet 6d. packet.

A.S. LUNARIA BIENNIS (Honesty).

Very pretty; March to September.

Alba.—L.B. White; height, 2 feet. 3d. packet.

Mixed.—H.B. Various; height, 2 feet. 3d. packet.

MATTHIOLA (Evening Scented Stock).

Bicornis.—A very pretty little plant, of delicious fragrance, as soon as the sun has set. Lilac; 1 foot. Hardy annual. 3d. packet.

MIMULUS.

Well-known hardy perennials and general favourites, thriving best in rather moist situations. Those grown for the beauty of their flowers are better when treated as half-hardy annuals.

Queen's Prize.—Beautiful large flowers, of many brilliant colours; height, 9 inches. 6d. packet.

Moschatus (Musk).—6d. packet.

A.S. MARIGOLD.

Showy annuals, suitable for beds or borders.

African Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

French Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Giant Tree.—Strong grower, producing abundance of flower; variety of colours. 6d. packet.

MIGNONETTE.

Well-known Hardy Annuals, with Sweet-Scented Flowers.

Crimson Queen.—Deep red spikes of flowers; height, 1 foot. 3d. packet.

Machet.—A dwarf red-flowered variety, of sturdy growth. 6d. packet.

Large-Flowering.—Vigorous, tall, and free-growing, having long spikes of yellow and orange flowers. 3d. packet.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM TRICOLOR.

Mixed.—Dwarf spreading annuals, with large, showy, single flowers of pink and white; succeeding well in dry situations. 6d. packet.

MARTYNIA.

Fragrans.—Hardy annual, with large Gloxinia-like flowers, which are followed by fruit of a curious shape; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not).

These beautiful little flowers are well known and highly esteemed. They succeed best in moist situations. Hardy perennials.

Alba.—H.P. White; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.

Alpestris (Forget-Me-Not).—H.P. Blue; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.

Fine Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.

NEMESIA.

Free-flowering, bushy, hardy annual, about 12 inches in height, growing well in any rich soil. Sow under glass early in spring, and transplant the seedlings in October and November.

Strumosa Grandiflora.—Mixed colours, including white, pale yellow, crimson, and an almost endless diversity of intermediate shades. 6d. packet.

NEMOPHILA.

This is one of the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf-growing hardy annuals. All the varieties have a neat, compact and uniform habit of growth, with shades most strikingly beautiful.

Insignis.—The variety most frequently grown; beautiful light-blue flowers; 6 inches. 3d. per packet.

All Varieties, Mixed.—6 inches. 3d. packet.

A.S. NIGELLA.

(Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush.)

Very interesting, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed pods; 1½ feet. Hardy annuals.

Miss Jekyll.—A fine variety, producing an abundance of long-stemmed flowers, which are of a clear Cornflower blue; 1 foot. 6d. packet.

Mixed.—3d. packet.

S. NASTURTIUM.

(Tall or Climbing Varieties.)

Nasturtium, Tall, Mixed.—Fine, hardy climbers, for covering unsightly fences, trellis-work, etc. 3d. packet.

(TOM THUMB VARIETIES.)

These dwarf varieties are all hardy annuals, and excellent for bedding or borders, forming compact plants about 1 foot high. They bloom profusely, and the rich and varied colours make a brilliant show. All are of the easiest culture.

Empress of India.—Deep crimson flowers, dark foliage. 3d. packet.

Mixed Tom Thumb.—This includes many distinct and showy colours, having both light and dark types of foliage in mixture. 3d. packet.

S. PASSIFLORA (Passion Flower).

Hardy perennial climbers, suitable for covering fences.

Coerulea Grandiflora.—Pretty blue and white flowers. 3d. packet.

Edulis.—Chiefly grown for the well-known passion fruit. 3d. packet.

A.S. PELARGONIUM (Geranium).

Beautiful, showy, free-blooming plants, saved from the finest named varieties. Hardy perennials.

Large-Flowered, or Show.—Choicest mixed. 2/- packet.

Zonale.—Finest mixed. The ordinary single well-known Geranium. 6d. packet.

A.S. PENTSTEMON.

Handsome herbaceous perennials, and deservedly rising in repute as bedding plants, their long, tubular flowers being very ornamental.

Mixed.—Height, 3 feet. 6d. packet.

Grandiflora, Mixed.—A beautiful strain, producing very brilliant flowers of large size; 3 feet. 1/- packet.

A.S.

PETUNIA.

For outdoor decoration or house culture, few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness. They commence flowering early, and continue a sheet of bloom throughout the whole season, until killed by frost; easily cultivated, only requiring a rich soil and sunny position.

The flower, from its beauty, fragrance and duration in bloom, is a great favourite, and equally effective whether grown in pots or in mixed borders.

Hybrida Mixed.—Various colours; good for bedding. 3d. packet.

NEW PETUNIA—

“GIANT RUFFLES.”

This new Giant Flowered selection includes all the shades of Crimson, Violet, White and Lavender. The blooms are beautifully ruffled and fringed—often measuring 4 to 5 inches across. The colors are marked with a superb variety of gorgeous veinings, blotches and stripes. 2/- per packet.

Giants of California.—A giant strain, of great size, often 4 to 5 inches across. Most of the flowers are either ruffled or fringed on the edges. Some of the colours are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades. 2/- packet.

Giant Double Mixed.—About 30 per cent. of the seedlings yield enormous double flowers, of almost globular shape, the diameter varying between 5½ and 6½ inches. 2/- packet.

Grandiflora Fimbriata, fl. pl.—Double fringed, large-flowering, comprising many shades of colour. 2/6 packet.

Single Fringed, Finest Mixed.—Beautiful, large, single flowers, embracing all colours, from pure white to the darkest blue and crimson. All the flowers are beautifully fringed. 1/6 packet.

A.S.

PAEONIA CHINENSIS.

Hardy plants; produce large Rose-like flowers of many shades. My seed was saved from a celebrated collection. March to September. The seed is slow in germinating.

Splendid.—H.P. Various; height, 3 feet. 1/- packet.

S.

PHASEOLUS CARACALLA.

Hardy perennial climber, with curious-shaped flowers of a light purple and white colour. 6d. packet.

POLYANTHUS.

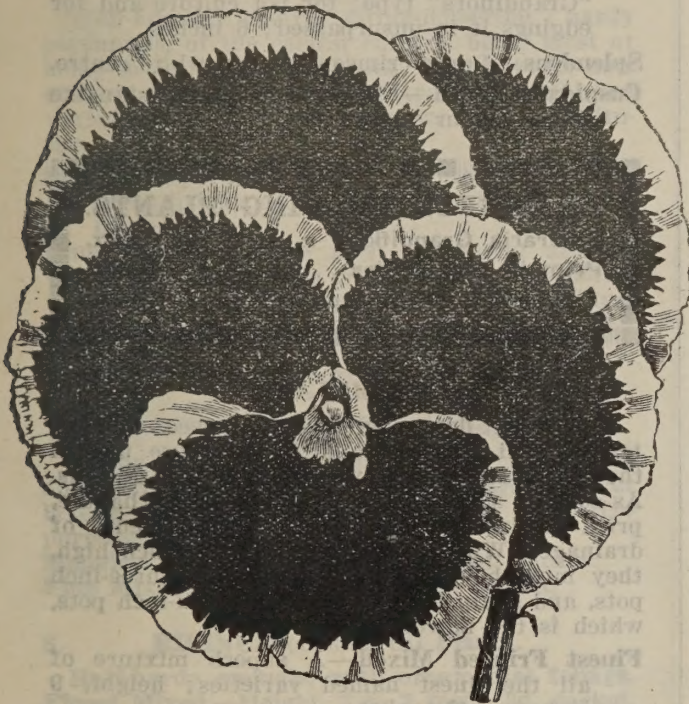
Charming early spring-flowering plants, perfectly hardy and very effective in lines, beds or masses. They succeed best in rich soil, and in a somewhat moist and partially-shaded position. The seed should be sown in shallow pans or boxes, and be stood in a cool frame or shaded place outside. Sown early in spring, the plants will flower in 12 months.

New Giant Strain.—Flowers large, on long foot stalks; brilliant and varied in colour. 1/- packet.

PANSIES

The Pansy is a universal favourite, the rich, velvety flowers of many brilliant colours being produced from early spring until late in autumn. For early spring flowering, the seed should be sown in February, March or April, and the seedlings protected through the winter months. For summer and autumn flowering, sow in August, September and October.

I have spared neither expense nor trouble in procuring, direct from the most noted growers of Pansies in England and France, the finest strains obtainable, and have every confidence in recommending them as being very superior. The following will be found the most complete list offered:—



BUGNOT'S EXHIBITION. 2/- packet.

This variety has proved to be the finest Pansy in cultivation. The flowers are of enormous size, and beautifully spotted and blotched—so beautiful that no description or praise can do justice to them. They are what may be termed prize winners, and all intending exhibitors that cultivate this variety will be successful, if the methods of cultivation are carried out properly.

NEW PANSY—"Monarch Strain."

This superb mixture will produce enormous bloom in all the richest colorings and markings, and contains the largest and best types only. It is the result of many years of carefully selecting for size, color, texture and length of stem. The blooms are truly gigantic, and include the most richly colored of the stained and blotched varieties. 2/6 per packet.

GIANT MIXED.

A complete mixture of all large flowering varieties and strong growing and free flowering varieties.

MASTERPIECE.

This strain represents really the highest perfection yet attained in the Giant Five-spotted Pansies, and for this reason it has been named "Masterpiece." The plants are strong growers, bushy and compact, and flower freely well into the summer. The enormous large flowers, which are borne well above the foliage, on strong stems, possess great substance. 1/- packet.

Mammoth Striped Parisian.—New popular strain; handsome. 6d. packet.

Prize Exhibition Mixed.—No mixture in the world is so consistent in producing such a large percentage of high-class blooms as this mixture. The hundreds of testimonials received from time to time from all parts of Australia, and the numerous prizes it has won, prove the high quality of this strain. 2/6 packet.

Fine Mixed.—Containing several named varieties. 6d. packet.

NEW GIANT MADAME PERRET.

This strain is specially distinguished from other Pansies by the plant being full and spreading, with very broad and extremely dark green leaves. The colour of the blossoms ranges through all the shades of red, from a pink to a fine deep purple, with an intermediate bright red edged with white. 1/- packet.

Giant Fancy.—This blend is very fine. The flowers are borne on long, strong stems. Admirably suitable for cutting.

PANSY SEEDLINGS.

Choice Mixed 1/- doz.
Bath's Empress 2/6 doz.

Available February to October.

Postage Paid.

POPPY.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES. 6d. packet.

"Sunbeam Improved."—This strain of Iceland Poppy includes many new tints, such as maize, cream and various tones of rose. Flowers are much larger than any other Iceland Poppy, and are borne on long thick stems. 1/- per pkt.

Iceland Poppies.—Mixed, including white and orange.

NEW AUSTRALIAN RAISED ICELAND POPPIES.

Coonarra Pinks.—A combination of pink and salmon shades, quite original in its delicacy. The variety of shades is very wide and extremely dainty and perfect. The flowers are borne in great profusion on substantial and long stems, making them specially desirable for cutting. This strain has been carefully built up to its present perfection after several years of rigid selection. It is a distinct advance in Iceland Poppies, and a handsome addition to the flower garden. 1/- per packet.

Tangerine.—Flowers of a russet orange colour make this variety particularly valuable for decorative work, and I offer it to my customers fully confident that it will give satisfaction. 1/- per packet.

ANNUAL VARIETIES. 3d. packet.

Double Carnation, Mixed.—The flowers are very double, and slightly fringed; 2½ feet.

Glaucum (Tulip Poppy).—A very distinct and beautiful variety, producing flowers of the most vivid scarlet; 1½ feet.

Shirley.—A fine strain of the Ranunculus-flowered family (semi-double), of marvellous beauty. The colours range all shades.

Oriental (The Large Oriental Poppy).—The showy deep crimson flowers have a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; 2 feet.

POLYANTHUS—"PERFECTION." Special Mixed Strain.

This is something better than can be described by an illustration. Enormous flowers of lovely colours—quite new.

Extra fine giant-flowered varieties, varying in all shades from the deepest yellow to almost pure white. A strong grower.

POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE.

(1/- per packet)

Large-Flowered Bedding Hybrids (Bunch-Flowered Primrose).—This distinct and beautiful type should be grown in every garden. It is unrivalled as a spring-flowering border plant, producing a beautiful display of rich and varied colours. The blooms are much larger than the ordinary Primrose. The plants are hardier, and have a much longer duration of bloom.

A.S.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

The several varieties of this flower are noted for the extreme richness of colour, profuseness of blossom, and length of duration in bloom; of first-rate habit, and, whether in clumps or masses, look equally beautiful. No garden should be without this favourite, for, if sown from August to November, it will bloom continuously throughout the summer and autumn. Hardy annuals. 6d. packet.

Grandiflora.—Large flowering Phlox; extra large flowers; mixed colours.

Dwarf "Cecily," Mixed.—A splendid new large-flowering strain, of very dwarf and compact growth. The flowers are as large as the "Grandiflora" type; for pot culture and for edgings it is unsurpassed; 6 inches.

Splendens.—Large crimson flowers, white centre.

Cuspidata Mixed.—Flowers of regular star-like form; colour varied.

BEAUTIFUL BEDDING PLANTS.

Cineraria Grandiflora 1/6 doz.
Primula Malacoides 1/6 doz.

Post Free

PRIMULAS.

For early flowering, sow the seed in September and October, and for late use up till the end of January, in well-drained pots or pans. As soon as seedlings are large enough to handle, prick off into pans or boxes, giving plenty of drainage. When plants are about an inch high, they must be potted off singly into three-inch pots, and again in four weeks into six-inch pots, which is the flowering size.

Finest Fringed Mixed.—A superb mixture of all the finest named varieties; height, 9 inches. 1/6 packet.

Primula Obconica Grandiflora.—These large-flowering varieties are great improvements, producing trusses of large fringed-edge flowers, containing several colours, including lavender, blush pink, white, rose, etc. Mixed colours, 1/- packet.

Primula Malacoides.—This very pretty introduction is quite hardy when grown in a sheltered position out of doors. The flowers are of a delicate shade of lavender, produced in whorls on tall, graceful spikes, in great profusion. 6d. packet.

PYRETHRUM.

Aureum (Golden Feather).—Dwarf-growing plants, with bright golden-yellow foliage; suitable for borders and edgings. 3d. packet.

Roseum Mixed (Persian Insect Powder Plant).—Handsome herbaceous perennials, with large single and semi-double flowers of various colours; excellent for cutting; height, 18 inches. 6d. packet.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

PORTULACA.

A beautiful class of half-hardy annuals, specially adapted for shallow soils; they are charming dwarf plants for dry, sunny situations and exposed rock-work, flowering profusely during the hottest weather; height, 3 inches.

Double Mixed.—Saved from a splendid collection. 6d. packet.

Finest Single Mixed.—Large variety of brilliant colour. 3d. packet.

PRIMROSE.

Well-known early spring-flowering hardy perennials, of the easiest culture, being most at home in rather shaded spots. The hybrids now offered are possessed of extremely rich and varied colours, as well as excellent constitution.

Superb Hybrids.—Large flowers, containing many bright and beautiful shades of colour. 6d. packet.

Blue Flowered.—The most prominent feature of these Primroses is the remarkable colour, which is developed into many shades of blue, from pale lavender to deep violet. 1/- packet.

Yellow (Common Primrose).—6d. packet.

RHODANTHE (Everlasting).

Hardy annuals, blooming through the spring and well into the summer. The flowers, if cut before quite full, are excellent for decorative purposes or bouquets.

Manglesi.—Rose; height, 1 foot. 3d. packet.

Fine Mixed.—Height, 1 foot. 3d. packet.

S. RICINUS (Castor Oil Plant).

Half-hardy annuals, with ornamental foliage.

Finest Mixed.—Height, 3 to 7 feet. 3d. packet.

A. ROMNEYA (Californian Poppy).

Coulteri.—Hardy perennial, with large pure white flowers. 1/- packet.

S. RUDBECKIA.

Bicolor Superba.—A garden annual, about 2 feet high; long-stemmed, golden-yellow flowers, with maroon spots. 6d. packet.

A.S. SALPIGLOSSIS.

Beautiful, large-flowering plants, with remarkably handsome flowers, curiously marked and pencilled. Hardy annuals.

Emperor.—Finest mixed. It forms only one single leading stem, which often grows as thick as a finger, and bears on its end a bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. 6d. packet.

Grandiflora.—Finest mixed; 1½ feet. 3d. packet.

STATICE.

Easily cultivated plants, admirably adapted for poor soil or dry situations.

Finest Mixed.—Various heights. 3d. packet.

A.S.**SCHIZANTHUS.**

6d. packet.

Beautiful, showy, compact plants; suitable for beds and borders. From their curious and fantastic form, they resemble the Orchid; 1 to 1½ feet. Hardy annuals.

Hybrida Grandiflora, Mixed.—Very few annuals can compare with the floriferousness and beautiful colours of this variety.

Wisetonensis.—These wonderfully showy plants are of great effect in the mass, also handsome individually; the ground colour is mostly white, dotted with delicate rose, while the upper lip is adorned in shade between golden-yellow, carmine, rose, and bright brown.

A.S.**SCABIOSA.**

Well-known hardy plants; very useful for cut flowers.

Snowball.—A very fine, pure white annual variety. 6d. packet.

Dwarf Mixed.—Hardy annuals; 2 feet. 3d. packet.

AZURE FAIRY.

A free blooming variety bearing large flowers of a delicate and pale mauve shade exceptionally useful for cutting owing to their long stems. One of the best of this class. 6d. packet.

SALVIA.

6d. packet.

Bonfire.—A greatly improved *Salvia Splendens*, the spikes, in many cases, being over 15 inches long, and freely produced all over the plants. The vivid scarlet colour of the flower is very striking.

Patens.—Rich, intense blue; most beautiful variety. 1/- packet.

SWEET WILLIAM.

3d. packet.

Well-known hardy biennials, excellent for borders, producing large heads of beautifully-coloured flowers.

Double Mixed.—Seed saved from a fine collection of double varieties.

Single Mixed.—Large-flowering varieties, of rich and varied colours.

SUNFLOWER.

Hardy annuals, blooming through the summer and autumn.

Dwarf Double.—Yellow; height, 3½ feet. 3d. packet.

Globosus Multiflorus.—Large double yellow flowers. Height, 6 feet. 3d. packet.

Tall Varieties, Mixed.—3d. packet.

Miniature Hybrids, Mixed.—A superb mixture, composed exclusively of the finest new varieties. 3d. packet.

STOCKS.

Spring and summer-flowering, or Ten-week, Stocks are amongst the finest annuals in cultivation, their massive spikes of richly-coloured flowers making a striking display through the blooming season. Seed can be sown right through the four seasons with good results.

TEN-WEEK VARIETIES (Hardy Annuals).

Giant Perfection.—A splendid race, of strong, pyramidal growth and fine branching habit, bearing long spikes of beautiful large double flowers; height, 2 feet. 6d. packet.

Princess Alice.—A very fine branching Ten-week Stock, producing large spikes of beautiful white flowers; excellent for cutting; height, 18 inches. 6d. packet.

Navy Blue.—A beautiful variety, with large tresses of deep blue flowers. 6d. packet.

Snowflake.—Very effective Wallflower-leaved variety. Earliest of all white sorts, with large spikes of snow-white flowers; height, 1 foot. 6d. packet.

Dwarf Large Flowering.—Saved from pot-grown plants; the finest Ten-week Stock. 1/-

Fine Mixed.—Saved from the best varieties; grown in the open. 3d. packet.

EARLY LARGE-FLOWERING STOCKS.

Almond Blossom.—White, shaded carmine.

Peach Blossom.—Delicate flesh pink.

Queen Alexandra.—Rosy lilac.

Crimson King.—Brilliant crimson.

Snow King.—Pure white.

Beauty of Nice.—A delicate shade of fleshy pink.

Golden King.—Primrose yellow.

Each variety, 6d. packet. Collection of seven varieties separate, 3/-. **Fine Mixed.**—6d. packet.

INTERMEDIATE STOCKS.

East Lothian.—Finest mixed. 6d. packet.

Mont Blanc.—The plants grow to a height of 2 feet, and the strain has been so carefully selected that the plants are one mass of bloom, and the flowers are of the purest snow-white, and perfectly double. 6d. packet.

BROMPTON STOCKS (Hardy Biennial).

6d. packet.

The Brompton Stocks are well known for their robust growth and immense spikes of large double flowers, which are produced the following season.

Finest Mixed.—An unsurpassed strain, both as to size and the brilliant colour of the flowers.



Giant Perfection Stock.

A. SWEET SULTAN.

Hardy annuals, with large sweet-scented flowers; of great value for cutting. Seedlings from autumn sowing produce finer flowers, and the plants bloom longer, than from seed sown in spring.

Suaveolens.—Yellow; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Finest Mixed.—Height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

S. TROPAEOLUM CANARIENSIS.

Tropaeolum Canariensis (Canary Bird Creeper).

—A very pretty climbing plant, of rapid growth, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. 3d. packet.

A.S. VIRGINIAN STOCK.

Hardy, dwarf-growing annuals; excellent for long lines or beds, the bright colours making an effective display throughout the blooming season.

Finest Mixed.—Height, 6 inches. 3d. packet.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

ASS.

VERBENA.

Beautiful, hardy perennials, suitable for beds and borders. The flowers are of the most brilliant colours, and are produced in great abundance. The last few years the Verbena has been greatly improved, and new races have sprung up which can easily be raised from seed; the plants so raised are more vigorous in growth.

Mammoth.—This is a grand strain of mammoth-flowered Verbena. It produces uniformly magnificent trusses. It embraces a large range of most bright and distinct colours. 6d. packet.

ASS.

WALLFLOWER.

Double Dwarf German.—The plants are dwarf and compact, and the beautiful large spikes of flowers are deliciously scented. Height, 18 inches. 6d. packet.

(Single Varieties.)

Extra Early Parisian.—The special feature of this variety is its extraordinary earliness. It produces a great abundance of golden-yellow flowers in six months after sowing the seed. 6d. packet.

Blood Red.—Dark red flowers. Height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Finest Mixed Varieties.—3d. packet.

S. ZEA JAPONICA (Japanese Striped Maize).

Handsome ornamental foliage plants. Height, 6 feet. 3d. packet.

S.

ZINNIA.

These attractive and decorative half-hardy annuals are most desirable plants for mixed borders or bedding purposes, and are remarkable for the profusion and duration of their flowers.

Grandiflora Plenissima Superb Mixed.—The perfectly-formed double flowers are of immense size and substance, and displayed well above the foliage. The colours are most intense. 6d. packet.

Tom Thumb Mixed.—A charming variety, with medium-size double flowers.

Fine Mixed.—Height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

New Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia.—These are of recent origin, yet they quickly became known because of their many outstanding features. The flowers are of immense size. They are made up of a large number of small petals, which stand well apart, adding greatly to the grace and looseness of the blooms. This is a decided improvement over the Giant Mammoth type, which many gardeners consider stiff in effect. The plants make a strong growth and form a compact, well-rounded bush about 2 feet tall. The flowers are borne on long sturdy stems above the foliage. 1/- packet.

To Make a Handsome Lawn.

THE ground must be well dug, raked, and levelled, and every semblance of a weed removed. Without efficient drainage, it is useless to try and form a successful lawn. Where the land lies over gravel, chalk, or any other material of an open character, through which rain can percolate freely, no artificial drainage is necessary. On the contrary, on heavy, adhesive soils, where these conditions are absent efficient artificial drainage with the usual pipes must be provided. Seed can be sown at any time during the twelve months, providing a calm dry day is selected.

James Railton's Special Lawn Mixture is the Choicest Procurable

Full provision is made for a succession of growth, whereby there should be no break in the richness of the verdure all the year round. The seed should be sown broadcast by hand. It is best to sow the land twice over, using half the seed one way, north to south, the other half from east to west; by sowing in this manner, the danger is averted of any portion of the land being missed. When the sowing is finished, draw the back of a wooden rake over the land in order to cover the seed lightly, afterwards rolling with a moderately heavy roller. In the absence of a roller, pat the ground well with the back of a spade or shovel. Another plan is to use a wide board and walk on it until the soil is uniformly firm. Much of the fine appearance of a lawn depends upon regularity in mowing, as, if left too long before this is done, or if when established it is not closely mown, the stronger grasses will overgrow the weaker, thus destroying smoothness of surface, and rendering the whole patchy and unsightly. For forming new lawns not less than sixty pounds of seed are required per acre, and for the renovation of old ones half that quantity will give good results. It is a great advantage to have a good supply of water near, so that, with the help of a liberal application, it may be kept green, even in the driest weather.

JAMES RAILTON'S SPECIAL LAWN MIXTURE.—Great care is devoted to the preparation of this article, and careful tests have proved its superiority over all other mixtures. It is composed of the very choicest selected fancy cleaned grasses, entirely free from seeds of weeds, and can be recommended to those who wish their lawns to present an evergreen, carpet-like appearance. **Price per lb., 2/-.** For the convenience of those who require only a small quantity of seed, James Railton's Special Lawn Mixture is packeted in boxes containing sufficient for 200 square feet, price 2/-. Boxes can be sent by mail at 2/9 each, post free.

Buffalo Grass Roots, 12/6 per sack. Kentucky Blue Grass, 3/- lb. Creeping Bent, 3/- lb. Cheiving's Fescue, 2/6 lb. Crested Dogtail, 2/6 lb. Couch Grass, 4/- lb.

James Railton's Special Offer of the Best Giant-Flowered Spencer Sweet Pea

Single Packet of any variety Giant Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas mentioned in the Three Collections, Price, 6d. each.

Culture. — For early spring blooming, sow seed in March and April, and for late flowering, until August. To secure a strong growth and longest season of bloom, the plants should root deeply, and are aided in this by making the drills in which to plant the seed three to five inches deep. Plant the seed rather thickly in this trench, in drills, and cover with two inches of soil, hoeing in the balance of the soil when the vines are well started in growth.

To Keep Sweet Peas in Flower, pick the flowers daily, and more will come. Never let them commence to seed, or they will stop flowering directly.

Special "A" Collection

Twelve Choicest Giant-Flowering
Spencer Sweet Peas.

2/6

AMETHYST.—Dark heliotrope.
ASTA OHN.—Lavender, flushed with pink.
HERCULES.—Rosy pink, darker edge.
MAUD HOLMES.—Sunproof crimson
MOONSTONE.—Pale lavender.
LADY EVELYN EYRE.—Pale pink, flushed salmon.
ETTA DYKE.—Large white.
CAMBRIDGE BLUE.—Pale blue, flushed with pink.
MRS. TOWNSEND.—White ground, edged violet.
NUBIAN.—Chocolate maroon.
SENATOR SPENCER.—Chocolate striped, on grey.
ORION.—Reddish crimson.

Special "B" Collection Eight Best Giant-Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas.

2/- Post Free.

CLARA CURTIS.—Primrose.
CORONATION.—Pale pink.
EDITH TAYLOR.—Salmon rose.
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—Lavender.
HELEN GROSVENOR.—Orange and rose.
MIRIAM BEAVER.—Pink on cream ground.
MRS. C. W. BREADMORE.—Creamy buff-edged pink.
MRS. W. J. UNWIN.—Salmon flaked on white.

Special "C" Collection Six Best Spencer Sweet Peas

1/6 Post Free.

ARTHUR GREEN.—Rich claret.
ELSIE HERBERT.—Large creamy white.
ISABEL MALCOLM.—Primrose.
LOYALTY.—Blue flaked on white ground.
RAINBOW.—Pale rose flaked on white ground.
WEDGEWOOD.—Light blue.

The "A," "B" AND "C" Collections, posted, 5/-.

MIXED GIANT SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

The finest mixture of the Giant Waved Spencer Varieties. 6d. packet, posted.

EVERLASTING PEAS.

Perennial evergreen climbers, in blossom nearly all the year.

WHITE PERENNIAL, 6d. MIXED COLORS, PERENNIAL CLIMBER, 6d. ROSEA PERENNIAL CLIMBER.—Rose color, 3d.

James Railton's Early Flowering Sweet Pea

Early Flowering Sweet Peas are rapidly ousting the Summer Flowering type. The wealth of bloom thrown by the Early Flowering type is infinitely greater, plants continuing to blossom for several months.

Sow seed of Early Flowering Peas from January to May. Plants will flower from two to three months after the seed has been sown. Seed sown where the plants are intended to flower give the best results.

COLLECTION "A" 5 Packets for 2/-

ASTA OHN.—Lavender.
DUCHESS.—Rosy pink.
DAISY MOTTE.—White, large.
PAULINE.—Rich deep crimson.
GREY FLAKES.—Chocolate flakes and markings.

COLLECTION "B" 8 Packets for 2/6

CONCORD SUPERB.—Rosy cerise.
COUNTESS IMPROVED.—Very large, blush pink.
THALIA MOTTE.—Crimson.

YARAWA.—Rosy pink, blush wings.
SNOWBIRD.—Pure white.
AGLAIA MOTTE.—Deep cream; nicely waved.
LAURA.—Purple maroon.
BLUE BIRD.—Beautiful shade of blue.

COLLECTION "C" 12 Packets for 3/-

ALBURY BEAUTY.—Salmon.
CONCORD WINSOME.—Pink-tinted lavender.
DAYBREAK.—Standard cream-edged buff pink.
SNOW QUEEN.—Excellent white, many fours.
MOTTES CRIMSON.—Deep rich coloring.
CONCORD CHIEF.—Deep maroon.
MADONNA.—Early white.
CREAM BEAUTY.—Rich cream.
PICOTEE.—Creamy white ground, pink edge.
YARALLA.—Blush standard, with lighter wings.
BLUE BUTTERFLY.—Excellent blue.
CONCORD PURPLE.—Mauvy purple.

General Nursery Department

Anemone, Japonica

(Japanese Anemones).

These rank amongst the showiest and most useful of late Summer and Autumn-flowering herbaceous perennials. They are perfectly hardy, thriving in any ordinary soil, growing 2 to 3 feet high.

- Alice Rose.**—Large clear rose, semi-double 1/6
Aurole.—Rose pink, semi-double 1/6
Galathee.—Deep rose pink, very double . . 1/6
Hon. Joubert.—Single white 1/6
Prince Henry.—Semi-double, rosy crimson 1/6
Profusion.—Tall growing, pale pink . . . 1/6
Queen Charlotte.—Large delicate pink flowers of great substance 1/6
Whirlwind.—Large snowy white, semi-double 1/6

Asters, Perennial.

(Michaelmas Daisies).

Price, 12/- per dozen.



BEGONIA.

Beautiful Bedding vars. available Oct. to May 2/6 doz. posted.

Begonias.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED VARIETIES.

They are easily grown, requiring no artificial heat, simply a cold greenhouse or a sheltered spot in the garden. After they have done flowering, and when the bulbs are thoroughly ripened, they may be lifted out of the ground and stored in a dry place, first covering the bulbs with dry sand to prevent them shrivelling. The tubers rest through the winter months, and during that period no water must be given.

Extra Selected Dry Tubers. Obtainable from June to November. Double varieties, 1/6 each, 15/- doz.; Single varieties, 1/- each, 10/- doz. Basket or Drooping varieties, 1/6 each, 15/- doz.

BAZAAR PLANTS.

I make a speciality of these, selecting varieties most suitable and saleable.

Wholesale prices are charged in every instance. I shall be glad to supply prices, etc.

Boltonia

Tall-growing, herbaceous perennial, with dense heads of daisy-like flowers in autumn. Very effective.

Asteroides.—White 1/6

Cannas.

They bloom profusely throughout the Summer and Autumn months, and are of easy culture, merely requiring a plentiful supply of water during the flowering period.

My collection includes all the best sorts in cultivation.

1/6 each. 15/- per doz.

Camellias.

The best site for Camellias is an eastern aspect, shaded, if possible, from the afternoon sun. It is also advisable, for the first season, to protect the plants from the fierce rays of the sun during the summer months.

The plants should all be mulched, and during dry weather kept watered till they get well established. Prices, 2/6 to 3/6 each. Extra size plants at a proportionately higher rate.

Alba Plena.—One of the best; beautiful double white.

Aspasia.—White, pink spots; very large.

Commandt Biato.—Rose colour; very fine.

Harriet Beecher.—Beautifully imbricated; large.

H. B. Sheather.—Crimson; very popular.

Mathotiana.—Dark crimson; large flower.

Mattes Malfine.—Beautiful pink blossoms.

Magnificent.—Pink, very pretty; vigorous grower.

Rafia.—One of the best; beautiful carmine red.

Reine des Beauties.—Bright pink; greatly admired.

Virginia Franco.—Rose, changing to pink.

Tricolor.—White, splashed red and crimson.

Daphne Plants.

Strong plants are only available from June to September; these months I recommend for planting. Will grow in any good garden loam. They need shelter and plenty of water during hot weather.

Order early, as there is only a limited number of plants available. Prices, 5/-, 7/6, 10/-, 15/-, and 20/- each, according to size.

Delphinium Crowns.

Ready from May to September. Splendid
12 months' old Crowns.

Price, 1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Small Crowns, 6d. each; 5/- per dozen.

These crowns have all flowered, and constitute a splendid collection of Kelway's choice hybrids. Really, there is no flower so beautiful for Spring, Summer and Autumn display. Plants are easily grown in all soils.

Delphinium

(Perennial Larkspurs).

These handsome, stately plants produce long bold flower spikes, ranging in color from the palest sky blue to the darkest shades of indigo and violet. Some have a tinge of rose, pink or purple, and the bee-like centres varying from pure white to brown and bronzy black. Some of the varieties are remarkable for their large single flowers, others for their very double or large semi-double flowers. When grown in bold groups, whether in beds, herbaceous borders or shrubberies, few plants are so striking, or produce a more brilliant effect, during the Summer and early Autumn.

Delphiniums are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any ordinary garden soil well enriched with manure. Before planting dig the ground deeply, adding plenty of well decomposed manure. Copious waterings in Summer, when the weather is dry, will secure finer flower spikes, and if after the first flowering the plants are cut down, fresh flower-spikes will be produced, thus lengthening the display. They are distinctly lime-loving plants, and frequent dressings of well slacked lime during Winter and Spring will be found beneficial to the plants, as well as keeping in check slugs, which play such havoc with the tender shoots.

Mixed Hybrids.—In beautiful colors, per doz. 6/- to 10/-

Specially Selected Varieties. — Mixed colors. These are quite equal to the best imported named varieties, per doz. 15/-

Dierama

(Wand Flower).

Hardy evergreen bulbous plant, with grassy foliage. In late Summer producing pendulous Fox-glove-like flowers on spikes 8 feet tall.

Pulcherrima—Rosy purple 1/6 per clump

Eulalia.

Highly ornamental hardy grasses, forming dense clumps of attractive striped foliage during Summer. Cut back in Winter.

Japonica Alba Lineata.—Foliage striped green and white 1/6

Japonica Zebrina.—Foliage with transverse yellow lines 1/6

Funkia

(Plantation Lily).

Hardy herbaceous plants, with ornamental foliage, producing large spikes of Lily-like flowers in Summer. Very suitable as pot plants for bush houses.

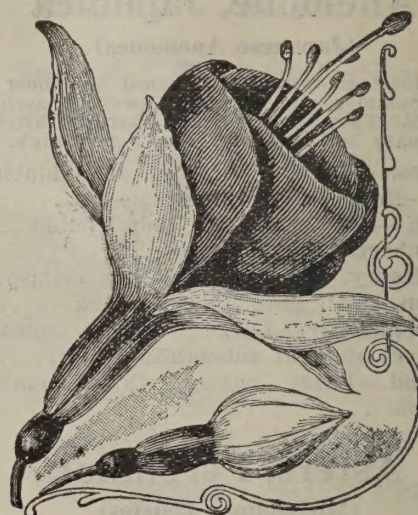
Ovata.—Large handsome green foliage; flowers purple 1/6

Undulata fol. variegated.—Small foliage, striped green and white; very effective in spring 1/6

Subcordata.—Pure white 1/6

Fuchsias.

The Fuchsia is one of the finest flowers for garden decoration that is grown. It is also a good greenhouse and window gardening plant, being easily cultivated. When grown outside it should be planted in a shady spot.



The soil should be enriched with well-decomposed manure; during dry weather give plenty of water, and once a week a little weak liquid manure, made as follows:—To one bushel of cow manure and 1lb. of soot, add 20 gallons of water.

A Splendid Collection of Cholest Named Varieties, consisting of Double and Single. Price, 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Gaura.

A distinct perennial plant, growing to about 3 feet, and producing quantities of flowers throughout most of the year.

Lindheimeri.—White 1/6

Geum Coccineum.

Free-flowering perennials, with brilliantly colored flowers in Summer. Fine for cutting.

Mrs. Bradshaw.—Double scarlet; seedlings; per doz. 1/6

Lady Stratheden.—Double yellow, per doz. 6/-

Gentiana

(The Gentian).

A beautiful border or rock plant, thriving in cool moist soils, specially suited for Mountainous districts; when well established it forms dense masses of green foliage, covered in Spring with large erect bell-shaped flowers.

Acaulis.—Deep rich blue 2/

Gynerium

(Pampas Grass).

Hardy ornamental grasses, producing large feathery plumes, which if cut and dried last for some considerable time.

Argenteum.—White 1/6

Argenteum Roseum.—Pink 1/6

Gypsophila.

Hardy herbaceous plant, with long tapering roots, producing in summer dense heads of minute white flowers, on light wiry stems. The spikes last for months when cut. Plant from May to July.

Paniculata.—Strong roots 1/6

Beautiful Gerberas.

(HYBRID SOUTH AFRICAN DAISIES).

"The Aristocrat of the Suburban Garden."

The plant is a perennial, producing a wealth of blooms from early spring to late autumn, and is admirably adapted for a conspicuous position in the suburban flower garden.

The colorings incorporate pure white, yellow, orange, salmon, rose, cerise, etc., and the cut blooms lend themselves wonderfully to high-class color scheme decorations.

Strong, well-established plants are now available from my nurseries. Price, 1/6 each. Extra strong plants, 2/6 each.

Every garden should have its bed of Gerberas. The plant is of extremely easy culture, and most liberal with its floral yield. Adapts itself to quite a variety of soils, and blooms almost throughout the entire year.

Gloxinias.

Gloxinias are easily grown, and in this State they will flower well in an ordinary greenhouse. They should be rested during the winter months; the best way is to dry them off in the pots that they have been grown in, and stow them away in some corner of the greenhouse or under the stages, away from the drip. In spring the old soil should be shaken off and the bulbs re-potted. A nice, light, rich soil suits them best. If required to bloom early, start some of them in a little heat; if this is done, they may be had in flower nearly the whole summer. Price, 1/- each, or 10/- per dozen varieties.



The Golden Glory Creeper.

(Thunbergia Gibsonii).

A new perennial creeper, with the most glorious or orange flowers. The flowers, which are freely produced, are of the most intense orange color, borne on long stems, and last well when cut. Cut in a young state, they will last for at least a week in water. They are delightful for posies and button-holes. The foliage of the plants is a lovely green, and makes a splendid background to the gorgeous flowers. This creeper was issued last year for the first time in Australia, and it has given very remarkable results. The plants came into flower in December, and flowered continuously until the end of August. I do not know any creeper which continues in flower for such a long period. This is the finest creeper for the small garden ever offered. Strong plants, in pots, 2/6 each.

Hedychium

(French Honeysuckle).

Hardy herbaceous perennial, with strong Canna-like growth, and handsome heads of sweetly-scented flowers. A fine subject for growing under trees.

Coronarium.—Yellow and red 1/6

Helenium.

Handsome perennial sunflower-like plant, producing large heads of flowers in autumn, growing 3 to 4 feet.

Autumnale.—Flowers rich yellow 1/6

Riverton Gem.—Yellow, with purplish black centre 1/6

Helleborus

(Christmas Rose).

Hardy evergreen perennials, with single rose-like flowers, produced freely from May to September. They delight in a shady situation in any ordinary garden soil enriched with manure. (Can be planted throughout the year). The flowers, when cut, last for three or four weeks in water, provided the ends of the stems are split.

Tall-growing, free-flowering Hybrids from the collection, as grown in the Ballarat Gardens, where they grow to perfection, each plant producing hundreds of flowers. Pink, red, rose purple, white, etc. Mixed colors only, 1/6 each, 15/- per doz.

Named Varieties.—White, rose, pink, claret 1/6

Helianthus.

(Perennial Sunflower).

Hardy herbaceous perennials that thrive anywhere, producing during summer quantities of attractive flowers that are useful for cutting.

Maximiliana.—Single yellow; very tall growing 1/6

Multiflorus.—Single yellow 1/6

Iris Germanica

(The Iris).

Hardy tuberous plants that thrive almost anywhere, but prefer soil containing lime. An occasional dressing of slacked lime will overcome this deficiency. Our collection is the result of years of careful selection, having discarded countless varieties in our desire to grow only the best.

Strong plants, 1/6 each.

Kniphofia

(Syn. Tritoma), Red Hot Poker).

Hardy evergreen perennials, with large sword-like foliage, from which rise stout stems surmounted by hundreds of brilliantly colored tubular flowers, which last for weeks.

Ensifolia.—Rich golden yellow, flowering in mid-winter 2/-

Goldelse.—Golden yellow, dwarf variety 1/6

Meteor.—Deep yellow; a magnificent variety 2/6

Nelsonii.—Fiery scarlet, small heads; grass-like foliage 1/6

Star of Baden.—Rich bronze yellow 2/-

Uvaria.—Red and yellow; the old Red-hot Poker 1/6

Lobelia Cardinalis

Hardy herbaceous perennial, requiring a moist sheltered position, flowering in summer on spikes 2 to 3 feet high. Plant from May to August.

Queen Victoria.—Flowers vermilion scarlet; foliage purple bronze; very effective 1/6

Lupinus, Lupin.

(Lupin).

Hardy herbaceous perennials, of similar growth and habit to Delphiniums. In spring and summer they throw up tall stately spikes covered with small pea-shaped flowers. Plant from May to August.

Polyphyllus Hybrids.—In mixed colors—blue, pink, white, rose, etc.; strong crowns 9/- doz., 1/- each

Lycoris

(Spider Lilies).

Hardy bulbs, resembling Nerines in habit. Thriving in well-drained open positions. Flowers produced in late autumn without foliage, which appears in winter and spring. Plant, when dormant, from January till March, about 2 inches below the ground.

Alba.—Straw yellow, with slight tinge of red 1/6

Aurea.—Bright golden yellow 1/6

Radiata, Syn. Nerine Japonica.—Rich crimson, with golden anthers; very striking 6/- doz., 9d. each

Squamigera.—Purplish rose, large flowers 2/-

Nerine

(Guernsey Lilies).

Hardy bulbs, thriving in any open, well-drained positions. Bowdenii we consider one of the finest garden plants we have. It is almost evergreen, and in the autumn throws up flower spikes 18 inches to 2 feet high, each bearing a dozen or more attractive flowers; increases rapidly. Can be planted at almost any time, except when in flower.

Bowdenii.—Color a delicate shade of rose pink; very effective . . 15/- doz., 1/6 each

Filifolia.—Bright rosy red, grass-like foliage. Clumps 1/6

Flexuosa Alba.—Pure white, flowering in autumn and winter 1/6

Nymphaea

(Water Lilies).

Hardy aquatics, with gorgeous flowers, opening in summer. I have a collection of the best named varieties in assorted shades of white, yellow, pink, red and blue. From 3/6 each.

Tree Paeonies.

The Tree Paeony is really one of the finest plants available for the garden or the conservatory. It is quite hardy, and does well under the simplest treatment. It flourishes in the most astonishing manner, bearing blossoms from 6 to 8 inches across, which will increase every year in beauty and size. They are a grand addition to the garden, as they do not die down to the ground like the herbaceous sorts, but make fine bushes 3 to 4 feet in height, being covered in the spring with elegant flowers. Three-year-old plants, 5/- each. A splendid list of varieties.



Tree Paeony.

Double Chinese Paeonies.

These splendid herbaceous plants have been very much improved during the last four years, in both size and colors of flowers. The blossoms are of a very large size and last a long time cut. Paeonies like a cool, moist climate, deep, strong soil and shelter from the hot winds. The plants should be well mulched during the summer months. 2/6 each. Plants are available from June to September.

Pelargoniums.

They are most suitable for pot culture or the decoration of the garden, their blooming season extending over several months. They are usually best during November and December. Perfectly hardy in the open ground, as they appreciate poor soil, and when grown as pot plants or for exhibition purposes are very strong and effective.

The following liquid manure is very good. It should be given once a week when the plants are well established:—One tablespoonful Peruvian Guano to one gallon of soot water, made the color of colonial beer.

A Splendid Collection of Regal, Decorative, Spotted, Fancy and Show Varieties, best named sorts, 1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

Pentstemon.

Hardy perennials, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, in an open and sunny situation. Few plants are so beautiful or produce so brilliant an effect in beds or borders during spring, summer and autumn. Colors range from bluish-white, pink, salmon, rose and scarlet to violet and purple shades. The long pyramidal spikes of large Gloxinia-like flowers are always admired.

Named Varieties.—Assorted colors . . 12/- doz.

Heterophyllus.—A distinct dwarf species, with clear light blue flowers 1/6

Prize Pansies, in Bloom.

Strong, well-rooted plants, balled in soil; ready from June to August; 6d. each; 5/- dozen. If you try them this year you will find them unsurpassed and of unusual size; enormous flowers, magnificent colors, very strong; no garden is complete without them. They continue to flower for a considerable time. The happy faces of the flowers cannot but brighten every home.

Petunias.

Ready July to October.

Single Petunias, "Giants of California," and other best strains from imported seed.

Strong Seedlings, 4/6 Dozen, posted.

Physostegia

(Dragon's Head).

Hardy herbaceous perennial, flowering in summer and autumn; tall erect spikes of salvi-like flowers. Useful for cutting.

Virginia.—Mauve pink 1/6

Virginiana Alba.—Pure white 1/6

Phormium

(N.Z. Flax Plant).

Large-leaved perennial plants, thriving anywhere.

Terrax Variegata.—Foliage variegated yellow. Clumps 2/6

Terrax.—Foliage green 2/-

Polyanthus.

Price—6d, each, 5/- dozen,

In warm districts should be planted under a south wall, and well protected from hot winds.



Primrose—Finest Hybrids.

Strong plants, ready from May to September; 6d. each; 5/- dozen posted. Flowers are large and handsome, with very brilliant colors. Plants like a well-sheltered, cool position, plenty of water, and need mulching during hot weather.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Blue Primrose (Rare).

Strong plants, available from April to September; 1/6 each; 15/- dozen. Producing flowers of lovely blue tints, varying from lavender to deep blue or violet. It is remarkable the different shades of purple and blue. Plant in a cool, well-sheltered place.

Primula

Succeed best in well-sheltered position.

Malacoides.—Pale heliotrope; small winter-flowering seedlings, from

March to May 1/- doz.

Officinalis.—English Cowslip 3/6 "

Vulgaris Hybrida.—English Primrose; various colors 3/6 "

Obconica.—Winter-flowering pot plants, 5in. pots 12/- "

Sinensis.—Chinese Primrose, 5in. pots 12/- "

Pyrethrum Roseum.

Attractive herbaceous plants, with feathery foliage, and large single and semi-double daisy-like flowers, produced on stems 18 inches to 2 feet high. Colors range from blush white through shades of rose and pink to rich crimson. Fine for borders in cool situations. Plant from May to September.

Mixed Colors only 3/6 doz.

Rudbeckia.

Hardy herbaceous perennial, growing 4 to 6 feet high, producing in summer and autumn large sunflower-like flower. Splendid for cutting.

Autumn Glory.—Large single, golden yellow, with cone-like centre 1/6

Solomon's Seal.

Tuberous-rooted shade loving plant, thriving best in damp situations; of similar habit to Lily of Valley.

Polygonatum Macrophyllum.—Large, green foliage; flowers white, tipped with green 1/6

Tree Ferns.

I have good plants in many varieties of Tree Ferns. Sizes and prices on application. I can also supply stems of Colonial Tree Ferns in quantities, direct from the Fern Tree Gullies, at a cheap rate, from 2/- per foot.

Salvia Bonfire.

Strong Seedlings, ready September to December.

Price, 1/6 per dozen, posted.

This plant has proved to be one of the very best for bedding-out purposes and for border decoration. Its colour (a brilliant scarlet) attracts the attention of everyone. The expressions of delight regarding its beauty are all pitched in the superlative strain. During last Summer and Autumn no bedding plant has been so much talked about as Salvia Bonfire. The plants, when well grown, and furnished with flowers from top to base, suggest miniature bonfires.

Buffalo Grass for Lawns.

Strong-rooted Plants, 10/- 1000; 12/6 per sack; 3/6 per sugar bag.

Plant from September to March.

When once introduced, it will spread with wonderful rapidity under the most unfavorable circumstances, and where other grasses would die out. It is very desirable lawn grass, and, when kept closely mown down, makes a

springy sward underfoot. It is not obtainable from seed. I can supply roots in any quantity, which, when securely packed, may be sent to any part of the States.

Violets.

Well-known dwarf bordering plants, thriving in any situation. The double varieties are less hardy, and require slightly more shade. Plant from March till August.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

2/6 per doz.; 18/- per 100.

Askania.—Large purplish blue, free and vigorous.

Admiral Avellan.—Reddish purple. The red violet.

Baron de Rothschild.—Rich purple. The finest of all.

Cyclops.—Dark blue, with white centre.

California.—Clear violet; one of the largest.

Italia.—Clear violet purple; large.

John Raddenbury.—Pale clear blue, with white eye.

La France.—Immense dark blue.

Luxonne.—Violet blue, long stems.

May Jackson.—Pale blue, free flowering.

Princess of Wales.—Violet, with long stout stems.

The Czar.—Dark blue, free flowering.

White Czar.—Large single white.

3/6 per dozen.

Enid.—The giant single white variety, as large as Princess of Wales.

Odorata Sulphurea.—The yellow violet; clear sulphur yellow.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

6d. each; 5/- per doz.

Count Brazza.—Pure white; a great favorite.

Marie Louise.—Rich deep blue, with white centre.

Mrs. J. J. Astor.—Heliotrope and pink; very sweet.

New York.—Deep mauve; the finest of all doubles.

New Violet.

Mrs. D. Lloyd George.

The most deliciously perfumed Violet yet raised.

The giant flowers, which are carried on extra long and strong stems of 9 to 10 inches, are of a rich deep blue shade, with broad stiff petals, and have an attractive small double white-tinted red rosette in the centre of each flower. It flowers very early and profusely. The leaves are large and deep green. Quite the best Violet in existence at present. Received the Certificate of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society, England. Strong plants, 1/- each; 8/- dozen.

Strong Plants—1/- each; 7/6 doz.

Carpet Bedding, and Edging Plants.

This list contains plants of suitable growth for the formation of small permanent borders or edgings to beds.

All available for planting from May to August. When estimating the number of plants required allow 4 to the foot.

Alternanthera Aurea.—Green and white. 2/6 per doz.; 12/- per 100.

Alternanthera Amabile.—Red. 2/6 per doz.; 12/- per 100.

Alternanthera.—"The Jewel," red, large leaves; 2/6 per doz.; 12/- per 100.

Begonia Luminosa.—Red. 1/6 per doz.; 8/- per 100.

Begonia Gracilio Rosea.—Pink. 1/6 per doz.; 8/- per 100.

Begonia Vernon.—Dark red. 1/6 per doz.; 8/- per 100.

Begonia Semperflorens.—Pink. 1/6 per doz.; 8/- per 100.

Echeveria Glauca (Hen and Chickens).—2/6 per doz.; 15/- per 100. Plant March to December.

Iresine Herbstii.—Crimson. 2/6 per doz.; 12/- per 100.

Iresine Acuminata.—Green and yellow. 2/6 per doz.; 12/- per 100.

Iresine Lindenii.—Pointed leaves, crimson. 2/6 per doz.; 12/- per 100.

Lavender, French.—A fine useful border. 40/- 100; 8/- doz.

Box Dwarfs.—Plant six inches apart. 1/- per doz.; 7/6 per 100. Plant May to September.

Pink (Mrs. Simpkins' Pure White).—A splendid border plant, very useful for cutting; perpetual bloomer; very sweet-scented, Carnation-like flower. 6/- per doz.

Pyrethrum Aureum (Golden Feather).—A very pretty edging, with bright golden foliage. Per 100, 5/-.

Rosemary.—Makes a fine border. 10/- 100; 2/- doz.

Thrift Dwarf.—White; a very neat edging. Sufficient for 50 feet, 3/-.

Thyme.—Lemon; makes a beautiful edging, and stands the heat well. Enough for 100 feet, 5/-.

Variegated Lemon.—This also makes a good edging; grows stronger than the above. Sufficient for 100 feet, 5/-.

TREES AND SHRUBS

A select list of the most suitable subjects for use as permanent Trees and Shrubs, both flowering and ornamental, for Victorian Gardens. The remarks, it must be understood, apply to local conditions, and can be varied to suit the climatic conditions of any particular district.

I have endeavoured to give, as far as possible, the correct season for the pruning of each genus. How-

ever, it must be understood that I do not advise the ruthless cutting of every plant at that time. In fact, I advise the exact opposite, for in my opinion the less this class of plant is cut the better.

All plants are grown in pots for planting at any time, with the exception of a few items mentioned as available only during the winter months.

Abelia.

Hardy evergreen Shrub, of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive *Bouvardia*-like flowers in summer. Thrives anywhere. Prune in early spring.

Uniflora.—Pale pink. 2/6.

Abutilon (Chinese Lantern).

Hardy rapid growing evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with large bell-shaped pendulous flowers. Some varieties have very attractive foliage. Cut back in early spring.

Boule de Neige.—Pure white. 2/-.

Aureum, variegatum.—Foliage spotted and splashed with yellow. 2/-.

Golden Fleece.—Rich golden yellow. 2/-.

Sawitzii.—Foliage variegated green and white; very effective. 2/-.

Souvenir de Bon.—Large palmate variegated foliage; flowers red. 2/-.

Thompsonii Plenus.—Double orange. 2/-.

Acacia (Native Wattle). 1/6 Each.

Attractive well-known evergreen trees, 20 feet, with handsome foliage and flowers. All Wattles should be pruned when necessary, soon after flowering.

Baileyana ("Cootamundra Wattle").—Foliage glaucous, flowering in June; one of the first to open.

Dealbata ("Silver Wattle").—Large growing variety, with silvery foliage and yellow flowers.

Decurrens ("Black Wattle").—Large growing variety, with pale flowers. The bark of this variety is used largely for tanning.

Elata ("Pepper-tree Wattle").—Large growing tree, with handsome foliage and pale flowers.

Florabunda ("Many-flowered Wattle").—A fine, large growing shrub, with attractive foliage and flowers.

Howittii ("Howitt's Wattle").—Shrubby variety, with pale yellow flowers.

Longifolia ("Coast Wattle").—A spreading shrub, very suitable for coastal planting.

Melanoxylon ("Blackwood Tree").—Fine tree, of 40 to 60 feet. Flowers pale yellow.

Myrtifolia ("Myrtle-leaved Wattle").—A handsome small shrub, of 2 to 4 feet. Free flowering.

Normalis ("Queen Wattle").—The most attractive of all, opening its rich golden blossom as the "Cootamundra" finishes. A tree of 15 to 20 feet.

Prominens ("Golden-rain Wattle").—A large attractive shrub, of 10 to 15 feet.

Pruinosa ("Mottle-stemmed Wattle").—A large growing variety, of very rapid growth.

Pycnantha ("Golden Wattle").—The well-known variety, with large golden yellow flowers and leathery foliage. Grows best in poor, hungry soil.

Saligna ("Golden Wreath Wattle").—Small tree, of 15 to 20 feet, with rich flowers, and attractive weeping habit.

Acer (The Maple).

Japonica ("Common Japanese Maple").—Foliage green in summer, turning in autumn to rich crimson and bronze shades. Very hardy. 2/- and 3/-.

Rubrum ("Scarlet Maple").—A beautiful Canadian species, reaching 20 feet. Flowers scarlet, produced in great profusion before the leaves appear. Foliage turns rich blood red in autumn. Quite hardy. 3/6.

Acmena (See Eugenia).

Agathea (Blue Marguerite).

A neat, compact, evergreen shrub of 2 feet, producing throughout the year masses of small Marguerite-like flowers.

Coelestus.—Pale blue, with yellow disc. 2/-.

Aesculus (Chestnut).

Deciduous tree of 30 feet or more, of great beauty, with large luxuriant foliage.

Hippicastanum ("Horse Chestnut").—Flowers white, produced in spring in large panicles. 3/-.

Agonis (Willow or Peppermint Myrtle).

Evergreen tree, of 30 feet or more, from Western Australia. Very suitable for hot dry districts. Its fine weeping habit is much admired, as also are the young leaves, which at first are tinged with crimson.

Flexuosa.—Flowers white; very hardy. 2/6.

Aloysia (Lemon-Scented Verbenia).

Deciduous shrub of 6 feet, with lemon-scented foliage. Should be pruned hard back in winter.

Citridora.—Flowers pale purple. 2/-.

Amygdalus

(Flowering Peaches and Almonds).

These deciduous flowering trees are amongst the most handsome in cultivation, and form quite a feature of some gardens in early spring, when they are covered with masses of their various colored flowers. Should be pruned as soon as the flowers fall. If required as shrubs, they can be cut right back to the hard wood from which they will break freely. Plant during the winter months.

Persica, versicolor.—Deep pink. This variety is immune from curled leaf in spring. 2/6.

Persica, crimson.—Rich double crimson. 2/6.

Persica, pink.—Bright double pink. 2/6.

Persica, white.—Pure double white. 2/6.

Persica, white and pink.—White flowers, splashed with pink; double. 2/6.

Pollardii (Flowering Almond).—Large, single rose-pink flowers, opening early in August. Very attractive. 2/6.

Andromeda.

A select dwarf evergreen of 2 to 3 feet, thriving in cool moist spots, and under similar conditions as Azalias and Rhododendrons. Flowers in pendulous sprays in early spring.

Japonica.—Pure white. 5/-.

Angophora (Native Apple Myrtle).

Hardy evergreen tree, of 40 to 50 feet, of similar habit to a Eucalyptus, to which it is closely allied. Vigorous in all climates.

Lanceolata.—Flowers white. 2/-.

Aralia.

Large-leaved evergreen shrubs, of from 4 to 6 feet. Hardy in all situations. "Sieboldii" makes a fine pot plant when young.

Papyrifera (Chinese Rice-paper Plant).—Flowers white. 2/-.

Sieboldii, syn. **Japonica**.—Large glossy foliage. Flowers white, succeeded by black berries. 2/-.

Arbutus (Irish Tree Strawberry).

A very hardy evergreen shrub, growing to 10 feet. Flowers in spring, similar to Lily of Valley, which are followed by scarlet strawberry-like berries. Very handsome.

Uneda.—Flowers creamy white. 2/6.

Aucuba (Japanese Laurel).

Fine evergreen laurel-like shrubs, of 4 feet, suitable for cool, shady positions; also used as pot plants for ferneries.

Japonica.—Large green leaves, with scarlet berries in winter. 2/6.

Japonica aurea variegata.—Leaves spotted and blotched gold. 2/6.

Japonica aurea marginata.—Leaves broadly margined with gold; very effective in spring. 2/6.

Azalea.

Hardy evergreen shrubby plants, of 2 to 3 feet, with masses of attractive flowers. They thrive in cool moist situations, and in early spring are unrivalled as flowering plants.

Strong Plants. 2/-, 3/- and 5/- each.

Azara.

Evergreen hardy shrub, of 10 to 12 feet, with glossy fern-like foliage.

Microphylla.—Flowers greenish. 2/6.

Benthamia.

A handsome flowering evergreen tree, reaching 20 feet, covered in summer with a profusion of large flowers. In autumn it is laden with scarlet fruit the size of, and resembling, large strawberries, which remain till winter. Both for its flowers and fruit this is one of the most beautiful evergreens we have. A free grower and soon forms a fine tree.

Fragifera.—Flowers creamy pink, 2 inches across. 2/6.

Beckia.

Plicata. (See *Micromyrtus microphylla*.)

Bambusa (Japanese Bamboo).

Well known ornamental plants, with graceful and noble foliage, presenting quite a luxuriant and semi-tropical effect. Also useful as pot plants, standing inside conditions well.

Arundinaria Japonica.—Deep green foliage, growing to a height of 10 feet or more. Useful for hedges or screens. 2/6 and 3/6.

Arundinaria Japonica Variegata.—A rare variegated form. 3/6.

Arundinaria Simonii.—Very hardy and graceful, growing 15 feet or more. 3/6.

Arundinaria Hindsii Graminea.—Slender stems, very fine foliage. 3/6.

Bambusa Alphonse-Karri.—Yellow and green striped stems; very ornamental. 3/6.

Bambusa Nigra.—The black-stemmed bamboo. 3/6 and 5/-.

Bambusa Fortunei Aurea.—Dwarf variety, of 18 inches to 2 feet. Foliage golden in spring. 2/-.

Bambusa Taiho-Chiku.—Slender stems, deep green foliage. 3/6.

Phyllostachys Quadrangularis.—Four-cornered stem. A fine variety for the garden. 3/6.

Berberis (The Barberry).

Very hardy evergreen and deciduous shrubs, of 3 to 6 feet, with attractive flowers and ornamental foliage. Some varieties are conspicuous on account of their fine autumn tints and berries.

Aquifolia.—Foliage holly-like, large and glossy green. Flowers golden yellow in winter and early spring. 2/-.

Darwinii.—One of the best known evergreen shrubs, dark shining foliage, clustered with rich orange flowers in spring. 2/-.

Japonica.—A handsome evergreen, with noble foliage, rich bronze in color. Flowers yellow, in large trusses, in winter. 2/6.

Vulgaris.—A large growing deciduous variety. Flowers yellow in spring, followed by brilliant orange-red berries. 2/-.

Betula (The Birch).

An ornamental and graceful hardy deciduous tree, of 30 feet, with small Poplar-like foliage, which turns golden yellow in autumn.

Alba.—Smooth white bark. 2/6.

Bouvardia.

Hardy evergreen small shrubby plants, producing masses of rich flowers in summer. The large white *Humboldtii* is sweetly perfumed. Cut back hard in spring.

A Collection of 15 Named Varieties, 15/- per dozen; 1/6 each.

Boronia. (Native Boronia).

Small evergreen shrubs, of very compact habit. Well-known and much sought after on account of their sweet perfume. Flowering in early spring. Should be pruned soon after flowers fall.

Elatior.—Flowers rich carmine; very hardy. 2/-.

Megastigma.—The well-known sweet-scented variety. Flowers brown and yellow. 2/6.

Brachychiton (See Sterculia).**Browallia** (See Streptosolon).**Brugmansia** (Trumpet Flower).

Handsome evergreen flowering shrubs, of soft tropical growth, with large pendulous trumpet flowers. Prune in spring.

Knightii.—Pure white flowers, a foot or more in length; sweetly scented. 2/6.

Sanguinea.—Dwarf and bushy; flowers orange scarlet. 2/-.

Suaveolens.—Single white, tall growing. 2/6.

Buddlea.

Free-growing evergreen shrubs or semi-climbers; not particular as to soil or situation. Large panicles of attractive, perfumed flowers in spring. Cut back in summer.

Globosa.—Bright orange bell-shaped flowers. 2/-.

Paniculata.—Creamy white, strong growing. 2/-.

Variabilis.—Clear lilac flowers. 2/-.

Variabilis Veitchiana.—Bright violet, in long spikes. A very handsome variety. 2/-.

Variabilis Magnifica.—Dark purplish violet; very fine. 2/-.

Buxus (The Box).

A dwarf small-leaved evergreen shrub. Largely used for bordering. (See Edging and Bordering Plants).

Sempervirens Variegata.—A distinct variegated form, of neat, compact habit. 2/-.

Calceolaria.

A hardy shrubby plant, with attractive flowers, produced in bunches in spring. Cut back after flowering.

Violacea.—Clear mauve, with violet and yellow spots. 2/-.

Callistemon (Native Bottle Brush).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, 6 to 8 feet, thriving in the most exposed positions. In spring their attractive bottle-brush like flowers of rich coloring are much admired.

Coccineus.—Dazzling scarlet. 2/-.

Lanceolatum.—Crimson. 2/-.

Pallidosus.—White, shaded pink. 2/-.

Salignus.—Scarlet. 2/-.

Calodendron (Cape Chestnut).

One of the most attractive and useful evergreen flowering trees, of 20 to 30 feet. Can be recommended where a distinct specimen is required. Throughout the year its luxuriant foliage is much admired, and in spring the large panicles of flowers add to its beauty.

Capensis.—White, with pink markings; flowering in panicles. 2/6.

Calycanthus

Hardy deciduous shrub, of 5 to 6 feet, flowering in the middle of winter, when its richly perfumed flowers are very acceptable.

Praecox.—Pale yellow, with brown markings. 2/6.

Camphor (Camphor of Commerce).

A beautiful evergreen tree of 20 to 30 feet, which furnishes the Camphor of Commerce. A fine subject for hot districts.

Officinalis.—18/- per doz.; 2/- each.

Cantua.

A neat evergreen shrub of 4 feet, with pretty Fuchsia-like flowers in pendulous clusters. Shorten back in spring.

Dependens.—Deep rose pink. 2/6.

Caryopteris (Blue Spirea).

A dwarf deciduous shrub, of 2 to 3 feet, with silvery green foliage. Covered throughout the summer and autumn with neat spikes of Spirea-like flowers. Prune hard back in winter.

Mastacanthus.—Bright blue. 2/-.

Cassia (Senna Bush).

Evergreen shrubs, of 5 to 6 feet, with attractive flowers, which open in winter. Should be shortened back after flowering.

Candolliana.—Bright golden yellow. Without doubt, one of the finest of all winter-flowering shrubs. 2/-.

Florabunda.—Yellow. 2/-.

Castanea (Spanish or Sweet Chestnut).

A large growing deciduous tree, of 40 to 50 feet, requiring deep soil, and thriving in cool climates. Foliage deep rich green.

Vulgaris, Syn. Vesca.—Flowers green, followed by attractive burrs, which contain the nuts. 3/-.

Catalpa (Tree Bignonia).

A hardy deciduous tree, of 15 to 20 feet, with large foliage and panicles of attractive flowers in summer.

Syringaefolia.—Creamy white. 2/-.

Casuarina (Native She-Oak).

Hardy tree, of 20 feet, with pendulous pine-like foliage. Very suitable for hot, dry districts, or for coastal planting.

Stricta.—Insignificant reddish flowers. 2/-.

Ceanothus.

Hardy evergreen quick-growing shrubs, of 8 to 10 feet, with deep green box-like foliage and attractive spikes of flowers in summer. Amongst flowering shrubs they have few equals.

Divaricatus.—Bright blue. 2/6.

Veitchiana.—Dark blue, of dwarf habit. 3/-.

Ceratonia (Carob Tree).

An evergreen tree of 15 feet, with deep green foliage and small flowers, followed by large beans. This is believed to be the Locust-tree of Scripture.

Siliqua.—Flowers yellow. 2/-.

Siliqua.—Flowers yellow. 2/6.

Ceratopetalum

(N.S.W. Christmas Bush).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 6 feet, covered in summer with attractive flowers, which retain their beauty for a remarkable time. Should be pruned after flowering.

Gummiferum.—Flowers yellowish, turning red as they age. 3/-.

Cercis (Julas Tree).

Hardy deciduous small tree, of 10 feet, with handsome round bluish-green leaves, and attractive pea-shaped flowers clustering on the branches before the foliage appears in early spring. Cut back when in flower.

Siliquestrum.—Bright rosy purple. 2/6.

Cerasus (The Laurel).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 12 feet, with dark green attractive foliage; very suitable for cold climates, where they make fine hedges. Trim in early spring or autumn.

Laurocerasus.—Common English Laurel. 18/- per dozen; 2/- each.

Lusitanica.—Portugal Laurel; flowers white. 18/- per dozen; 2/- each.

Cestrum.

Hardy evergreen shrub, about 5 feet, of quick growth. In flower almost throughout the year. The flowers are similar to those of *Habrothamnus*, but are borne erect in bunches. Prune in early spring.

Aurantiacum.—Deep orange, in large terminal bunches. 2/-.

Diurnum.—Straw-white, sweetly scented at night. 2/-.

Chamaelaucium

(The Geraldton Wax Flower).

A distinct evergreen winter-flowering shrub, of 4 to 6 feet. Attractive waxy-Myrtle-like flowers, which last when cut for weeks. The plant continues to flower throughout the winter months and well into spring. Cut back after flowering.

Uncinatum.—Pale blush pink. 5/-.

Chrysanthemums

Frutescens. See Marguerite).

Choisya (Mexican Orange Blossom).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 4 feet, with glossy foliage and handsome sweetly-scented flowers, produced in profusion in early spring.

Ternata.—Pure white. 1/6.

Terenata.—Pure white. 2/-.

Chorizema (Flame Pea Bush).

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 2 to 3 feet, with attractive pea-shaped flowers in early spring. They thrive best in poor, well-drained soil or on banks. Cut back after the flowers fall.

Cordatum.—Flowers orange and yellow, heart-shaped leaves. 2/-.

Varium.—Flowers larger than other varieties. 3/-.

Cistus (Rock Rose).

Beautiful dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 3 feet, thriving in sunny exposed positions. They are ideal subjects for dry corners, where most shrubs will fail.

Ladaniferus.—Large white flowers, with chocolate blotch at the base of each petal; very effective. 2/-.

Montspeliensis.—Creamy white. 2/-.

Laurifolius.—Small white flowers. 2/-.

Clethra (Lily of Valley Tree).

One of the finest of hardy evergreen shrubs, growing 6 to 8 feet, or in the cooler districts even more. Its beautiful Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers, in pendulous racemes, produced in summer, are very attractive, as also is its glossy laurel-like foliage at all times.

Arborea.—Pure white. 2/6.

Clerodendron.

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with large foliage and attractive flowers in summer.

Fragrans.—White, with red calyx; very fragrant. 2/6.

Clanthus (New Zealand Glory Pea).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 3 to 4 feet, with large curious "Parrot-beak" like flowers in pendulous clusters. Can be trained as a climber, in which position its flowers show to advantage. Requires shortening back after flowering to keep shapely.

Puniceus.—Red. 2/-.

Puniceus Alba.—White. 2/-.

Coprosma

(New Zealand Looking-Glass Plant).

Evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 5 feet, with handsome bright glossy leaves. They thrive anywhere, and are particularly valuable for planting near the sea coast. Trim in early spring.

Baueriana Picturata.—Foliage blotched with yellow in the centre. 2/-.

Baueriana Variegata.—Foliage margined with creamy white. 2/-.

Lucida.—Deep glossy green foliage; a fine plant for the sea front. 15/- per dozen; 1/- each.

Corynocarpus (New Zealand Laurel).

Hardy evergreen small tree, of 12 feet, with large glossy foliage. Flowers green, followed by large red berries.

Laevigata.—Bright green foliage. 2/-.

Laevigata Variegata.—Foliage heavily margined with yellow. 3/-.

Cotoneaster.

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 3 to 4 feet, with small box-like foliage. Inconspicuous flowers, followed by red berries, which remain attractive through the winter. Fine for the cool mountainous districts.

Simondsii.—Upright growth; makes a fine small hedge. 2/-.

Microphylla.—Dwarf and spreading. 2/-.

Crataegus (The Hawthorn).

Hardy deciduous trees, growing 12 feet. In early spring they are completely covered with their various colored flowers, which are succeeded by bright berries, which hold till winter. They succeed in almost any soil or situation. Any cutting necessary is best done when in flower.

DECIDUOUS VARIETIES.

Carrierii.—Large, giant red berries. 3/-.

Cordata.—Flowers white, followed by small scarlet berries in bunches. In autumn the foliage turns brilliant scarlet. 3/-.

Tanacetifolia Orientalis.—Silvery foliage, white flowers and yellow berries; distinct. 3/-.

Mexicana.—Glossy green foliage, large white flowers, succeeded by large yellow berries, as large as cherries. 3/-.

Oxycantha Multiplex.—The common double white Hawthorn. 2/6.

Oxycantha Coccinea Fl. Pl.—Double crimson. 2/6.

Oxycantha Punicea.—Single, scarlet. 2/6.

Oxycantha Rosea, Fl. Pl.—Double pink. 2/6.

EVERGREEN VARIETIES.

Crenulata.—White flowers, followed by small scarlet berries, which completely cover the plant; very effective; makes a fine hedge. 1/6.

Pyracantha.—Flowers white, followed by yellow berries. 2/-.

Crotalaria (Bird Flower).

One of the most handsome and unique of evergreen shrubs, growing to 6 feet. Large silvery grey Lucerne-like foliage. Flowers large, in loose terminal spikes, resembling small birds. Blooms continuously throughout the whole year, even in the dull months of winter.

Laburnifolia.—Yellow; very attractive. 3/-.

Cuphea (Mexican Cigar Plant).

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 2 feet, very suitable for the front of shrubberies. Prune hard back in early spring.

Jorullensis.—Orange and red. 2/-.

Platycentra.—Red and black. 2/-.

Cydonia (Japanese Flowering Quince).

Attractive deciduous dwarf spring-flowering shrubs of 5 feet. Large flowers clustering on the branches, followed by quince-like fruits. Shorten back after flowering.

Japonica.—Rich scarlet. 2/-.

Japonica Nivalis.—Pure white. 2/6.

Japonica Umbilicata.—Rich red; fine variety. 2/-.

Japonica Moerloosii.—Rosy white and carmine. 2/-.

Japonica Gaujardi.—Deep rosy red. 2/-.

Japonica Aurora.—Large salmon red. 3/-.

Japonica Maulei.—Rich brick red; dwarf, free-flowering variety. 3/-.

Japonica Pygmea.—A dwarf variety, with rich salmon flowers; very free fruiting. 2/6.

Cyphomandra (Tree Tomato).

A quick-growing tender shrub, of 10 feet, with large soft foliage. This plant bears edible egg-like yellow fruit with peculiar aromatic flavor.

Betacea.—2/-.

Cytisus (Common Laburnum).

Hardy deciduous shrub, of 12 feet, with handsome foliage and pendulous racemes of Wisteria-like flowers in early spring. Very handsome.

Laburnum.—Yellow. 2/-.

Daphne.

A favorite dwarf evergreen, producing sweetly-scented flowers in winter and early spring.

Indica Rubra.—Pale pink. 5/-, 7/6, 10/- each.

Deeringia.

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 5 feet, with attractive green and white foliage. Can be trimmed to any shape.

Amhersti Variegata.—2/-.

Deutzia.

Very ornamental hardy deciduous shrubs, of 3 to 4 feet, covered in early spring with small attractive bell-shaped flowers. The cutting of the flowers will be all the pruning that is necessary.

Crenata Variegata.—Double white, with variegated foliage. 2/-.

Gracilis.—Single white, flowering very early. 2/-.

Gracilis Rosea.—Pearly rose, shading to clear rose. 2/-.

Lemoinei.—Large white; an improvement on *Gracilis*. 2/-.

Pride of Rochester.—Double white; tall growing. 2/-.

Diosma.

A neat growing evergreen Erica-like plant, with scented foliage, and small flowers. Can be trimmed to any shape.

Alba.—Pure white. 2/-.

Diplacus (Shrubby Musk).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 3 feet, with attractive musk-like flowers. Always in flower. Shorten back in spring.

Puniceus.—Orange scarlet. 2/.

Dombeya (Natal Wedding Flower).

Hardy evergreen, large growing shrubs, with attractive foliage and handsome buttercup-like flowers in summer. Prune in early spring.

Natalensis.—Pure white, turning yellow as the flowers fade. 2/6.

Calantha, **Syn. Spectabilis**.—Bright rose pink. 2/6.

Mastersii.—Pure white, fragrant; large foliage. 2/6.

Doryanthes (Queensland Lily).

These gigantic half-Lily and half-Palm looking plants add quite a tropical effect to any planting. They require to become well established before flowering, when they throw up spikes 10 to 12 feet high.

Excelsa.—Flowers crimson. 2/6.

Palmeri.—Rich crimson and white. 2/6.

Dracaena (Dragon Tree).

Large growing Palm-like plants, with long narrow green leaves, hanging in graceful curves from the top of the trunk.

Australis, **Syn. Stricta**.—Flowers white, in large panicles. 2/.

Terminalis.—Small growing variety, forming clumps like a bamboo. 2/.

Duranta.

Handsome evergreen shrubs, of 6 feet, flowering during the greater part of the year. Flowers succeeded by bright yellow berries. Thriving anywhere. Cut back in early spring.

Ellisii.—Deep lavender; very fine; foliage turns coppery in winter. 2/6.

Plumieri.—Deep blue. 2/.

Plumieri Alba.—Pure white. 2/.

Echium (Viper's Bugloss).

A dwarf evergreen shrub, of 3 feet, with large silvery foliage and long upright spikes of small flowers.

Candicans.—Deep rich blue. 2/.

Edwardsia (New Zealand Laburnum).

A valuable and distinct free-flowering evergreen tree, of 12 feet or more, bearing in spring large racemes of pea-shaped flowers, followed by peculiar chain-like seed pods.

Microphylla.—Pale yellow flowers, 2 inches in length. 2/.

Elaeagnus (Japanese Wild Olive).

Ornamental evergreen shrubs, of 5 feet, with glossy foliage. Can be trimmed to any shape.

Japonica.—Deep green foliage, with silvery reverse. 2/.

Japonica Argenta Variegata.—Foliage margined with silver. 2/6.

Entelea (The New Zealand Mulberry).

A shrub of 10 feet or more, with large evergreen foliage. Dombeya-like flowers, followed by prickly seed pods.

Arborescens.—Pure white. 2/6.

Erica (The Heath).

Dwarf evergreen flowering shrubs, of great beauty. They require a soil free from manure or lime, and to be cut back after flowering.

Baccans.—Deep rose pink; spring flowering. 2/.

Bowieana.—Pure white, constant bloomer. 2/.

Cruenta.—Orange scarlet; very hardy. 2/.

Intermedia.—Pure white, long spikes. 2/.

Jubilee.—Deep rose pink; very fine. 2/.

Melanthera.—Lavender purple, with black eyes; small bells. 2/.

Vulgaris.—The purple Scotch Heather. 2/.

Vulgaris Alba.—White Scotch Heather. 2/.

Webbelyana.—Pink; always in bloom. 2/.

Eriostemon (Native Wax Flower).

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 3 to 4 feet, covered in early spring with star-shaped flowers. Foliage scented. One of the best of hardy shrubs. Cut back while in flower.

Neriifolius, **Syn. Myoporoides**.—Palest pink. 2/.

Obovalis ("Bendigo Wax Flower").—White, flushed pink; dwarf. 3/6.

Erythrina (The Coral Tree).

Beautiful deciduous shrubs, of 4 to 8 feet, with attractive spikes of brilliant pea-shaped flowers in summer. They require the warmest situations, exposed to all the sunshine possible. Cut hard back in August.

Acanthocarpa.—Scarlet and yellow; gorgeous flower of straggling habit; makes a fine subject to grow against an exposed north wall. 5/.

Blakei.—Deep rich crimson; dwarf growing. 3/6.

Compacta.—Crimson, immense spikes, up to a yard long. 2/.

Humei.—Scarlet, very rich; strong growing. 3/.

Escallonia

Fine evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with glossy foliage, and attractive bell-shaped wax-like flowers in terminal racemes. Very hardy. Cut back in winter.

Exoniensis.—Creamy pink. 2/.

Langleyensis.—Rich red, upright flowers; growth pendulous. 2/.

Macrantha.—Coral red, large flowers. 2/.

Montevidensis.—White, shaded with pink. 2/.

Eucalyptus (Gum Tree).

Handsome evergreen trees, of rapid growth, with attractive foliage, and in some cases most beautiful flowers, opening in spring and summer.

Calocyphlla ("Port Gregory Gum").—Flowers pure white, in large trusses. 2/-.

Calophylla Rosea.—Rose pink; one of the most beautiful flowering trees in cultivation. 2/6.

Ficifolia ("Scarlet-flowering Gum").—A beautiful tree, with large trusses of flowers of various shades of crimson, produced above the foliage. 18/- per dozen; 2/- each.

Leucoxylon Rosea.—A rose pink flowered variety of the "Ironbark Gum." 2/-.

Macrocarpa.—A shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with silvery-white foliage and immense flowers, rich crimson in color. 3/-.

Pyriformis.—A shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with large flowers, rich crimson and yellow. 3/-.

Tetraptera.—A large-growing shrub of 10 to 12 feet, with large red and white flowers. 3/-.

Torquata ("Coolgardie Gum").—Dwarf variety, of 6 to 8 feet; flowers rich orange scarlet; very attractive; flowering when quite young. 3/-.

SHELTER TREES.

Amygdalina ("Peppermint Gum").—Flowers white. 1/6.

Botryoides ("Mahogany Gum").—One of the quickest growing trees in existence. 60/- per 100; 9/- per dozen; 1/- each.

Corymbosa ("Blood Wood").—Flowers yellowish white. 1/6.

Citridora ("Lemon-scented Gum").—A distinct tree, with smooth white stem; flowers white; very suitable for hot districts. 1/6.

Corynocalyx ("Sugar Gum").—A well-known rapidly-growing tree for shelter; flowers white. 50/- per 100; 8/- per dozen; 1/- each.

Globulus ("Blue Gum").—Very large-growing tree, with attractive blue foliage when young; flowers white; suitable for damp, low-lying situations. 9/- dozen; 1/- each.

Lehmanni.—Dense shrubby variety, with large pointed buds; flowers yellowish. 1/6.

Radia ta ("Peppermint Gum").—An attractive fine-foliaged variety, of slight weeping habit. 1/6.

Eugenia (Native Myrtle).

Myrtifolia.—A tree from 12 to 15 feet, but can be kept as a shrub at 6 feet, if desired, and trimmed. Flowers white, followed by deep rose berries. 2/-.

Ventenatii, Syn. *Pendula*.—A particularly fine tree for a specimen, growing from 20 to 30 feet; its distinct slight weeping habit is always admired. White berries. 2/-.

Euonymus (Japanese Spindle Tree)

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with ornamental variegated foliage. Can be trimmed to any shape.

Albus Latifolius Elegans.—Dwarf variety; foliage heavily margined creamy white. 2/-.

Aureus Variegatus.—Tall, upright variety; heavily variegated with gold. 2/-.

Japonica Argenter.—Silver variegated foliage. 2/-.

Japonica Aurea.—Golden variegated foliage. 2/-.

Radicans Variegata.—A semi-trailing variety, with silver variegated foliage. 2/-.

Euphorbia (Sacred Thorn).

Distinct cactus-like plant, with thorny branches, and bright scarlet flowers, opening in summer. Suitable for dry sunny positions only.

Splendens.—2/6.

Exochorda (Pearl Bush).

Hardy deciduous shrub, of 5 to 6 feet, with snow-white flowers. A charming shrub for the garden.

Grandiflora, Syn. *Spirea Grandiflora*.—2/-.

Fabiana.

Hardy evergreen heath-like shrub, of 5 to 6 feet, with waxy tubular flowers, clustered thickly around every shoot.

Imbricata.—Pure white. 2/6.

Fagus (The Beech).

Handsome evergreen and deciduous trees, with attractive foliage. Suitable for cold climates only.

Cunninghamii ("Native Beech").—Evergreen tree, of 30 feet, with small, Myrtle-like foliage; very fine for a cool, damp position. 2/6.

Sylvatica Purpurea.—The purple-leaved deciduous beech; very handsome. 5/-.

Sylvatica Tricolor.—A beautiful variety, with large purple foliage, veined and margined rose color. 5/-.

Felicia.

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 2 feet, smothered in early spring with countless small daisy flowers. Likes a warm, sunny position, and will thrive on dry banks or borders.

Augustifolia.—Deep lilac. 2/-.

Feijoa.

Hardy evergreen fruiting shrub of 8 to 10 feet, with dark green foliage with silvery reverse. Flowers crimson, with silvery white calyx, followed by large Guava-like fruit.

Sellowiana.—3/6.

Ficus.

Hardy evergreen trees, of 30 to 40 feet, with luxuriant foliage; they delight in warm climates, but are quite hardy around Melbourne.

Australis.—Small green-leaved variety. 2/-.

Australis Variegata.—A small-growing shrub, of 8 feet; attractive variegated foliage. 2/6.

Macrophylla ("Moreton Bay Fig").—Large-leaved variety, of rapid growth. 2/-.

Forsythia.

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 4 to 5 feet, with attractive bell-shaped flowers, opening early in spring. Prune after flowering.

Suspensa.—Long trailing branches, covered with golden bell-like blossoms. 2/6.

Viridissima.—Erect shrubby growth, with profusion of pendulous gold flowers. 2/-.

Fraxinus.

Hardy deciduous trees, with green flowers. Very ornamental as specimens. Suitable for cold climates, where they thrive and grow into high trees.

Excelsior.—English Ash. 2/6.

Xanthoxyloides.—Indian Ash. 2/6.

Fugosa (See Lagunaria).

Gardenia

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with glossy foliage and large, waxy flowers, which are most sweetly perfumed. A warm position suits them best.

Intermedia.—Large double white; very handsome. 3/-.

Thunbergia.—Single white, large tuberous flowers. 2/6.

Garrya (The Catkin Shrub)

Conspicuous evergreen shrub, of 6 to 8 feet. Forming a dense bush, producing in mid-winter graceful drooping tufts of pale green catkins, which remain for some considerable time. Prune after flowering.

Elleptica.—2/6.

Genista (The Broom).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with rush-like growth. Most of the varieties are almost covered in spring and summer with countless small pea-shaped flowers. Cut back after flowering.

Andreana.—Deep golden yellow, blotched, with velvety crimson; very distinct. 2/-.

Aetensis ("Mt. Etna Broom").—A strong growing variety, with pendulous branches, clustered with bright yellow flowers. 2/6.

Epheroïdes.—Very fine weeping variety, with yellow flowers. 2/-.

Florida.—Golden yellow, sweetly-scented flowers. A dense growing variety. 2/-.

Gleditschia (The Honey Locust).

A large growing deciduous spiny tree, of 30 feet or more. Flowers green, followed by large fleshy beans.

Triacanthos.—2/6.

Goldfussia (Syn. Strobilanthes).

A dwarf evergreen tender shrub, of 2 feet, with purplish foliage, producing in summer tubular flowers. Cut back in spring.

Anisophyllus.—Flowers lavender-blue. 2/6.

Goodia (Salisbury Pea).

A rapid-growing native evergreen, of 4 to 6 feet, with clover-like foliage, and handsome pea-shaped flowers in early spring. Prune immediately after flowering.

Lotifolia.—Flowers yellow and brown. 2/-.

Gordonia.

Hardy Camellia-like shrub, of 6 to 8 feet, with attractive single flowers, opening during the dull winter months. Requires very little pruning.

Anomala.—Creamy white, with yellow anthers. 3/6.

Grevillea.

Handsome evergreen shrubs and trees, with attractive flowers opening in early spring. The dwarf varieties deserve to be better known, as few shrubs can surpass them for foliage and flowers. They thrive in the poorest of soil. Prune after flowering.

Hilliana ("White Silky Oak").—A small tree, of 20 feet, with handsome foliage and white flowers, produced almost throughout the year. 3/6.

Linearis.—A shrub of 5 feet, with narrow foliage and handsome pale lilac flowers, produced almost throughout the year. 3/6.

Oleoides.—A shrub of 4 feet, with large olive-like foliage and bright crimson flowers, clustering on the branches. 3/-.

Robusta ("Silky Oak").—A tree of 40 to 50 feet, that stands heat and drought well; flowers orange. 18/- per dozen; 2/- each.

Rosmarinifolia.—A dense shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with attractive red flowers. 3/-.

Habrothamnus.

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 4 feet, with attractive Fuchsia-like flowers in terminal clusters, opening in the summer. Prune in early spring.

Elegans.—Bright red. 2/-.

Newelli.—Rich crimson. 2/-.

Hakea.

Handsome evergreen small tree, 10 to 12 feet, with attractive flowers during winter. It resents cultivation, and thrives in the driest and poorest situations.

Eucalyptoides, Syn. **Laurina.**—Flowers rich crimson, with white anthers, formed like a Scabiosa. 2/-.

Harpephyllum (Kaffir Plum).

Small evergreen tree, of 12 to 15 feet, with large Ash-like foliage. Bearing ornamental Plum-like fruit. Requires a warm situation.

Cafforum.—2/6.

Hibiscus.

Evergreen and deciduous shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with attractive single and double flowers in the summer. The Rose-sinensis varieties, which includes some of the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, are suitable for warm climates only, but can be grown with success in cold districts if planted against a north fence or wall. They well repay a little extra care, as when once established, they present no difficulty. The Syriacus, or deciduous varieties, are hardy in all climates, and flower in mid-summer, when flowering shrubs are scarce. Prune deciduous varieties in winter; evergreen when necessary in spring.

Heterophyllum.—Large white flowers, with purple centre; a shrub of 6 to 8 feet. 2/6.

Pedunculatus.—A hardy shrub of 6 feet. Flowers rose pink. 2/-.

ROSA-SINENSIS SECTION.

- Rosa-Sinensis.**—Bright scarlet. 2/6.
Gen. Courtiges.—Flowers large and deep crimson color. 2/6.
Conqueror.—Single, buff yellow, crimson eye. 2/6.
Island Queen.—Single, rich pink. 2/6.
Indica.—Rich apricot; single. 2/6.
Island Empress.—Double, rich pink. 2/6.
Java.—Rich crimson; petals lacinated and reflexing. 2/6.
Lamberti.—Double, rich crimson. 2/6.
Peachblow.—Semi-double, deep salmon pink. 2/6.

SYRIACUS OR DECIDUOUS SECTION.

2/- Each.

- Ardens.**—Double, pale violet rose.
Alba Luteus Plenus.—Double, creamy white, dark centre.
Alba Plena.—Double white, dark centre.
Boule de Feu.—Double, fiery red.
Coelestis.—Single, azure blue. This we consider one of the finest-flowering shrubs in our collection.
De La Veuve.—Single, heliotrope, with darker lines.
Leopoldi.—Semi-double, deep red carmine.
Monstrosus.—Single, flesh, dark red centre.
Paeonæflorus.—Double, deep vinous rose.
Pompon Rouge.—Double, deep crimson.
Puniceus Plenus.—Semi-double, dark rose.
Rubis Fl. Pl.—Double, rich carmine.
Speciosus.—Double, violet red.
Totus Albus.—Single, pure white; very fine.

Hydrangea.

Hardy shrubs that thrive almost anywhere, but in moist, sheltered positions the flowers are much finer. All should be pruned hard back soon after the flowers fade. To prevent disappointment, we wish to state that the blue flowers are uncertain; all depends on the soil. It is generally supposed that the presence of iron will produce the blue shades, otherwise the blue varieties come deep rose pink, also an attractive color. This list includes the best of the new French Hybrids, which are greatly improved varieties, with larger flowers and more attractive colors, with a much prolonged flowering season. These sorts are quite worth growing for pot plants.

- Avalanche.**—Pure white, large truss. 2/-.
Beaute Vendomoise.—Enormous heads, white, with carmine reflex. 2/-.
Bouquet.—Very fine flowering; small heads; useful for cutting; dark blue. 2/-.
E. G. Hill.—Deep pink, at times coming clear blue. 2/-.
Hortensis.—The well-known pink variety. 2/-.
Hortensis Cyanoclada.—The black-stemmed variety, with deep, rich blue flowers. 2/-.
Japonica, Argenta Variegata.—A dwarf variety, with attractive variegated foliage. 2/-.

- La Lorraine.**—Tender rose, turning to bright rose. 2/-.
Madam Fouchard.—Bright ruby red; a unique and beautiful variety. 2/6.
Madam Mouilliere.—Pure white, with rosy carmine eye; very large. 2/-.
Mariesii.—Very large truss, centre blue, outside flowers rose pink. 2/-.
Paniculata Grandiflora.—A distinct variety, with large trusses of creamy white flowers. 2/6.
Radiant.—Deep carmine rose, or, in favorable soil, clear blue. 2/-.
Ronsard.—White ground, tinted mauve blue; enormous flowers, which are prettily serrated. 2/6.

Hypericum (St. John's Wort).

Hardy evergreen dwarf shrubs, of 2 to 3 feet, with attractive flowers in summer. They are excellent subjects for growing under trees, and many places where other plants could not survive.

- Moserianium.**—A beautiful hybrid form; waxy golden flowers, with crimson stamens. 2/-.
Moserianium Tricolor.—Very striking; foliage variegated crimson and white; flowers yellow. 2/6.

Ilex (The Holly).

Well-known evergreen trees, suitable for cold districts, covered in winter with bright berries, which remain for a considerable time.

- Aquifolium.**—Common English Holly. 2/-.
Aquifolium Argenta Variegata.—Silver variegated foliage. 3/-.
Aquifolium Aurea Variegata.—Golden variegated. 2/6.

Indigofera (Indigo).

Hardy deciduous shrub, of 4 feet, covered in summer with small pea-shaped flowers. Prune hard back in winter.

- Dosua.**—Rosy purple. 2/-.

Iochroma.

Evergreen shrubs of 6 feet, with attractive Fuchsia-like flowers, which hang in bunches during summer. Prune hard back after frosts.

- Grandiflora.**—Large pale blue. 3/-.
Fuchsioides.—Orange scarlet. 2/6.
Tubulosum.—Deep purple. 2/-.

Jacaranda.

A semi-deciduous small tree, of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive Mimosa-like foliage. Covered in summer with large bunches of Bignonia-like flowers. Required to be protected from frost for the first winter.

- Mimosaefolia.**—Clear lavender blue. 2/-.

Justicia.

Dwarf evergreen shrub, of 3 feet, with peculiar heads of flowers, produced during summer. Prune hard back in early spring.

- Carnea.**—Deep rose pink. 2/-.

Jasminum (See Climbing Plants).

Kalmia.

A delightful little shrub, of 3 to 4 feet, with laurel-like foliage, producing in spring heads of peculiar shell-like flowers, with dark anthers. Requires the same treatment as Azaleas and Rhododendrons.

Latifolia.—Pale pink; strong branched plants, 2 feet high. 10/6.

Kerria (Syn. Corchorus).

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 3 to 4 feet, with double and single flowers clustering to the branches in spring

Japonica.—Single, yellow. 2/.

Japonica, Flore-Pleno.—Double, yellow. 2/.

Koelreuteria.

Hardy deciduous tree, of 10 to 15 feet, with graceful foliage, which colors before falling in autumn. Small flowers in large trusses in summer.

Paniculata.—Yellow. 2/6.

Laburnum (See Cytisus).

Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle).

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 8 to 10 feet, with most attractive crape-like flowers in summer and autumn, produced in large terminal racemes. The foliage colors in late autumn before falling. Prune hard back in winter.

Eavesii.—Clear mauve; very large. 3/6.

Indica.—Bright rose pink. 3/.

Indica Alba.—Pure white. 3/.

Indica Rubra.—Bright red. 3/.

Lagunaria.

Evergreen tree, of 20 feet, with large Hibiscus-like flowers, very attractive. Of pyramid growth; quite hardy, and a fine subject for planting near the sea coast.

Patersoni.—Pink. 2/.

Lantana.

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, of rapid growth, with bright flowers, in summer. Very effective when massed. Will thrive in dry spots, where most other shrubs will fail. Prune hard back after frosts are over.

Alba.—Creamy white. 2/.

Chelsea Gem.—Crimson and orange. One of the best. 2/.

Drap D'Or.—Rich golden yellow; dwarf. 2/.

Diadem.—Delicate pink flowers; large. 2/.

Goliath.—Orange and red; tall growing. 2/.

Minnie Basil.—Lilac and white. 2/.

Magenta Queen.—Rich magenta. 2/.

Sellowiana.—Lilac purple; dwarf trailing variety. 2/.

Snowflake.—Pure white; dwarf and compact growing; only 15 inches high. 2/.

Laurus (Sweet Bay Tree).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 8 to 10 feet, with bright green aromatic foliage, which is used for flavoring. Can be trimmed to any shape or form.

Canariensis.—A small-leaved variety; dwarf growing. 2/6.

Nobilis.—Flowers yellow. 2/.

Lasiandra

(Syn. *Pleroma* & *Tibouchina*).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with large showy flowers, which open throughout most of the year. Prune after frosts are over.

Macrantha Floribunda.—Deep violet. 2/.

Edwardsii.—A hybrid between *Macrantha* and *Grandiflora*, intermediate in habit and flowering. 2/6.

Grandiflora.—Dwarf growing variety, requiring slight shelter. Huge flowers, deepest violet-purple. 2/6.

Lavandula (The Lavender).

Dwarf hardy evergreen shrubs, of 2 to 3 feet, producing during spring Lilac-colored flowers, which, when dried, are distilled and used for oils and perfume. Should be cut back after flowering.

Dentata.—Large variety, which flowers continuously. 1/6.

Spica.—The English Lavender. 12/- per dozen. 1/6 each.

Staechas.—French Lavender. 1/6.

Vera.—The finest of all; strongest perfume. 12/- per dozen; 1/- each.

Leonotis (Lion's Ear).

Rapid evergreen shrub, of 4 to 5 feet, with attractive flowers, borne in dense heads. Cut back in winter.

Leonurus.—Bright orange scarlet. 2/.

Leptospermum (Native Ti-Tree).

These are amongst the hardest of evergreen shrubs, and will thrive anywhere, even in the driest and most arid of situations. In spring they are covered with their attractive Myrtle-like flowers, which last well. Several of the varieties make fine dwarf hedges, specially suitable for the sea coast. Cut back after flowering.

Lanigerum Grandiflorum.—Large white flowers, about an inch across; a fine variety, from the Grampians. 2/6.

Laevigatum.—The Coast Ti-tree, with silvery-grey foliage and white flowers. 2/.

Scoparium Chapmanii.—Deep pink, with bronze foliage. 2/.

Scoparium Nicholii.—The crimson Ti-tree, with deep bronze foliage. A shrub that should be planted everywhere. 2/.

Lespedeza.

Hardy deciduous shrub, of 4 feet, with distinct weeping habit. In autumn the long branches are covered with small pea-shaped flowers. Very attractive.

Bicolor.—Lilac and white. 2/6.

Leucodendron

(South African Silver Leaf).

Handsome evergreen small tree, with beautiful glossy silvery foliage, which is most effective at all seasons. A conspicuous plant in any collection.

Argenteum.—Flowers yellow. 3/.

Lhotzkya (Native Snow Myrtle).

Dwarf evergreen Erica-like shrub, of 3 feet, with attractive, star-shaped flowers in earliest spring. The buds, before opening, are pink. Prune as soon as the flowers fade.

Genetylloides.—White. 2/6.

Libonia.

Dwarf evergreen shrub, of 2 feet, with attractive small tubular flowers opening in autumn and winter. Cut back in spring.

Floribunda.—Scarlet and yellow. 2/-.

Ligustrum (The Privet).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of dense compact growth. Very useful for hedges, of 3 to 4 feet. All varieties have small white flowers, in some cases followed by black berries. Prune in winter.

Japonicum.—Large-leaved variety; tall growing. 1/6.

Sinensis Argentea Variegata.—Small-leaved variety, with silver and green foliage. 2/-. (See Hedge Plants for Other Varieties.)

Lilac (See *Syringa*).**Liquidambar**.

Hardy deciduous tree, of 20 to 30 feet. The most gorgeous of all autumn-coloring trees. With handsome palmate foliage, which in autumn turns brilliant red. Can be kept as a shrub by pruning hard back in winter.

Stryaciflua.—3/-.

Liriodendron (Tulip Tree).

Hardy deciduous tree, of 30 to 40 feet, with attractive large foliage, which turns brilliant gold in autumn. Large Tulip-like flowers, sweetly scented.

Tulipifera.—Flowers yellowish-green. 3/-.

Macadamia (Queensland Nut).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 8 to 10 feet, producing edible sweet hard-shelled nuts. Foliage serrated or holly-like.

Ternifolia.—2/6.

Mackaya.

Dwarf evergreen shrub, of 3 feet, suitable for sheltered positions. Long tubular flowers in summer. Cut back in early spring.

Bella.—Pale lilac, with red lines. 2/-.

Magnolia.

The most beautiful of hardy flowering trees and shrubs. The deciduous varieties bloom early in spring, before the foliage appears, their large Tulip-like flowers being much admired. The evergreen varieties, *Fuscata* and *Grandiflora*, both flower in spring and summer, and are very sweetly scented. *Grandiflora*, with its large Laurel-like foliage, makes a handsome tree for a specimen.

Fuscata ("Port Wine Magnolia").—Flowers copper colored, strongly perfumed; evergreen shrub, of 5 to 6 feet. 2/6.

Grandiflora.—Immense waxy white flowers; strong lemon-scented; evergreen tree. 2/6.

Stellata.—Dwarf deciduous variety, not exceeding 3 or 4 feet, covered in early spring with starry, pure white flowers. Rather difficult to establish, but a beautiful shrub where it does well. 5/-.

Malus (See *Pyrus-Malus*).**Marguerite** (The Marguerite).

Dwarf shrubs, of 3 to 4 feet, bearing a profusion of large daisy-like flowers, which are useful for cutting. Prune hard back in winter.

Mrs. F. Sander.—Large double white. 1/6.

Star White.—Large single white, with yellow centre. 1/6.

Yellow.—Single and double. 1/6.

Melaleuca (Native Tea-Tree Shrub).

Hardy evergreen, large growing, very suitable for planting in poor sandy soils, or on the sea coast. Flowers are similar to the Bottle Brush. Will stand cutting at any time.

Armillaris ("Bracelet Tea Tree").—Flowers creamy white. 2/-.

Hypericifolia ("Hillock Tree").—Flowers rich red. 2/-.

Laterita ("Robin Red Breast Bush").—Flowers red vermillion. 2/6.

Styphelioides ("Paper Bark Tea Tree").—Flowers white, large growing variety. 2/-.

Melia (White Cedar).

Hardy semi-deciduous rapid-growing tree, of 20 to 30 feet, with large Ash-like foliage. Attractive flowers in spring, followed by yellow berries, which remain on the plant for a considerable time. Useful shade tree for hot districts.

Azedarach.—Flowers lilac. 2/-.

Menziescia (Irish Heath).

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 2 feet, with pretty drooping bell-shaped flowers.

Polifolia.—Purple. 2/-.

Polifolia Alba.—Pure white. 2/-.

Metrosideros (New Zealand Rata).

Hardy evergreen large shrub, of 10 to 12 feet, with attractive foliage and large bottle-brush flowers in summer. Grows well on the coast. Can be cut hard back in winter.

Tomentosa.—Brilliant scarlet. 2/6.

Micromyrtus

(Grampians Rock Myrtle).

A dwarf evergreen Erica-like shrub, of 2 feet, covered in early spring with a mass of tiny flowers, opening palest pink, deepening to rich crimson as they age.

Microphylla, Syn. *Beckia Plicata*.—2/6.

Mitraria.

A lovely dwarf evergreen, of 2 to 3 feet, producing in summer bright tubular flowers, 2 inches long. Flourishes in partial shade. Prune after frosts are over.

Coccinea.—Bright scarlet. 2/-.

Morus (The Mulberry).

Hardy deciduous trees, of 20 to 30 feet. The foliage of *Alba* is largely used for feeding silkworms, whilst *nigra* is the popular berry-bearing tree of commerce.

Alba.—White Mulberry of China. 2/-.

Nigra.—Black Mulberry from Italy. 3/6.

Myrtus (The Myrtle).

Well-known dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 3 to 5 feet, with attractive white flowers, with golden stamens opening in summer. Prune in winter.

Communis.—Common English Myrtle. 2/-.

Communis Variegata.—Dwarf variety, with silver and green foliage. 2/-.

Nerium (The Oleander).

Very hardy evergreen shrubs, of 5 to 6 feet, that thrive anywhere. In summer they are covered with double and single flowers in large trusses, which stand well above the foliage, and are most attractive. Cut back in winter.

Dr. Golfin.—Deep rosy red, single. 2/-.

Luteum Plenus.—Semi-double, creamy yellow. 2/-.

Madonna Grandiflora.—Semi-double, pure white. 2/-.

Monsieur Belaguer.—Single, clear pink. 2/-.

Professor Durand.—Semi-double, light primrose. 2/-.

Punctatum.—Single pink. 2/-.

Splendens Grandiflorum.—Double pink, large flowers. 2/-.

Splendens Variegatum.—Foliage striped green and gold; pink flowers. 2/6.

Souvenir de C. Allut.—Single, dark crimson; very free flowering. 2/-.

Ochna.

Dwarf evergreen hardy shrub, of 3 feet, with attractive Hypericum-like flowers, in spring, followed by black berries, which are held in a scarlet calyx. Very effective.

Multiflora.—Flowers yellow. 3/-.

Olearia (New Zealand Daisy Bush).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 6 feet, with pale green leaves, silvery underneath. Suitable for seaside planting. Prune in winter.

Fosteri.—Flowers white and fragrant. 2/-.

Osmanthus (Japanese Holly).

Hardy Holly-like shrub, of 4 feet, with attractive variegated foliage.

Aquifolium Variegatum.—Foliage green and silver. 2/6.

Othonna (Yellow Marguerite).

Dwarf evergreen shrub, of 3 feet, covered in winter with large Marguerite-like flowers. Prune hard back after flowering.

Athanasiae.—Golden yellow. 2/-.

Panax (Umbrella Tree).

Slender evergreen shrub, of 6 to 8 feet, with large Aralia-like foliage. Thrives in a moist, warm position.

Elegans.—Flowers greenish. 2/-.

Paulownia.

Strong growing deciduous trees, of 15 to 20 feet, with large green foliage up to 18 inches long. Distinct Foxglove-like flowers, opening in summer. These make fine specimens for lawns, and are very handsome when in flower.

Imperialis.—Pale blue. 2/6.

Pavonia.

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 4 to 6 feet, with large foliage and attractive upright Abutilon-like flowers throughout most of the year. Cut back after frosts are over.

Coccinea.—Bright scarlet. 2/-.

Philadelphus (Mock Orange Blossom).

Hardy shrubs, of 3 to 6 feet, covered in spring with fragrant white flowers. They thrive in any soil or situation. All deciduous except Mexicanus. Prune in winter or after flowering.

Boule D'Argent.—Double flowers, dwarf and free flowering. 2/-.

Candelabra.—Dwarf trailing variety, with pendulous flowers. 2/6.

Coronarius.—The Common Mock Orange; sweetly perfumed; 5 feet. 2/-.

Coronarius Aureus.—Bright golden foliage in spring; dwarf. 2/-.

Frimbriata.—Very small-growing variety, with bell-shaped flowers; petals fimbriated. 2/6.

Lemoinei Albatre.—Dwarf, compact variety, with semi-double flowers. 2/6.

Mexicanus.—Creamy white, large flowers. A fine evergreen shrub of 3ft. to 4ft.; strongly perfumed. 2/-.

Norma.—Large single-flowered variety; very sweetly scented. 2/6.

Rosacea.—Flowers semi-double; very large and attractive. 2/6.

Speciosus.—Tall growing, coming into flower after Coronarius. 2/6.

Phillyrea.

Very hardy evergreen shrub, of similar habit and appearance to the Olive. Suitable for planting in exposed positions.

Angustifolia.—Flowers white. 2/-.

Photinia (Chinese Hawthorn).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 10 to 15 feet, with handsome dark green serrated foliage. The young leaves in spring are rich crimson. Flowers in panicles, similar to the Lauristinus, followed by yellow berries. Makes a fine hedge, thriving in dry districts. Cut back in winter.

Serrulata.—White. 18/- per dozen; 2/- each.

Phytolacca.

A very fast-growing tree, attaining 20 to 30 feet, suitable for shade in hot, dry districts.

Dioca.—Greenish white flowers. 2/-.

Peaches

(Double Flowering). (See Amygdalus).

Platanus (The Plane Tree).

Large growing deciduous tree, of 30 to 40 feet, with large broad foliage. Flowers greenish yellow in spring, succeeded by brown prickly fruits, which remain through winter. Suitable for avenue or street planting. Plant during winter months only.

Orientalis.—London or Oriental Plane. 2/6.

Pittosporum.

Hardy popular evergreen, of 10 to 12 feet; very suitable for hedges, except Tobira, which forms a handsome shrub of 4 to 5 feet. Cut or trim in early spring. (See also Hedge Plants.)

Crassifolium.—Foliage greyish green, flowers brown-purple; a very hardy variety for dry situations. 2/-.

Eugenoides.—Known as the yellow Pittosporum. Foliage pale green. 1/6.

Eugenoides Variegatum.—Leaves deeply bordered with white. 2/6.

Nigrescens.—The small-leaved variety, with black flowers and stems. 1/6.

Tobira Variegata.—The Japanese variety, with attractive gold and green laurel-like foliage and pale-cream, sweetly-scented flowers. 3/-.

Undulatum.—Leaves dark green; flowers cream; perfumed. 1/6.

Undulatum Variegatum.—Handsome green and white foliage. 3/-.

Plectranthus (Flowering Coleus).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 3 to 4 feet, with green coleus-like foliage, and attractive terminal spikes of flowers throughout spring, summer and autumn. A shrub that will thrive in any odd corner. Cut back after frosts are over.

Ecklonii.—Pale blue, lance-leaved. 2/-.

Grandiflora.—Blue, large palmate leaves. 2/-.

Pleroma.

Dwarf hardy evergreen shrub, of 4 feet, with small Lasiandra-like flowers in summer. Cut back in spring.

Sarmentosa.—Rich violet. 2/-.

Plumbago (Lead Wort).

One of the hardiest of dwarf shrubs, growing 4 to 5 feet, and flowering throughout the summer. Makes a fine hedge plant, standing the heat and drought well. Cut in spring.

Capenses.—Pale blue. 15/- dozen; 2/- each.

Capenses Alba.—Pure white. 2/-.

Podalyria.

Hardy evergreen shrubs, with attractive silvery foliage and distinct pea-shaped flowers in spring. Cut back after flowering.

Grandiflora.—Flowers mauve-pink, produced in profusion. 3/-.

Sericea.—Flowers pale pink. 2/-.

Polygala (Milk Wort.)

Hardy evergreen shrubs of 6 feet, with pale green foliage and distinct pea-shaped flowers, opening in winter. Myrtifolia makes a good hedge for planting in sandy soils or near the coast. Prune after flowering.

Myrtifolia.—Purple. 18/- dozen; 2/- each.

Grandiflora.—Deep purple. 3/-.

Poinsettia.

Tender deciduous shrub, of 4 to 5 feet, producing in winter small yellow flowers, surrounded by enormous brilliant scarlet bracts or leaves. Will only grow in warm, sheltered positions. As a pot plant, it is most effective. Cut hard back when dormant in summer.

Pulcherrima.—3/-.

Populus (The Poplar).

Strong growing deciduous trees of rapid growth, attaining 40 to 50 feet. Very fine subjects for avenue

Alba.—Silver or Abele Poplar. Handsome silver foliage. 2/6.

Bolleana.—Upright silver Poplar. 2/6.

Canadensis Aurea.—Bright golden foliage. 2/6.

Dilitata.—Lombardy or upright Poplar. 2/6.

Monilifera.—Spreading Poplar. 2/6.

Prostanthera (Native Mint Bush).

Hardy, quick-growing evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 5 feet, covered in early spring with masses of attractive flowers. Cut back after flowering.

Melissifolia.—Violet; the largest variety. 2/-.

Nivea.—White. 2/-.

Rotundifolia.—Violet. 2/-.

Sieberi.—Light violet; dwarf and floriferous. 2/-.

Protea (Cape Honeysuckle).

Mellifera.—Pale yellow. 3/6.

Prunus (Flowering Plum)

Hardy deciduous trees of great beauty, flowering in winter and early spring. Growing 12 to 15 feet.

Blireana Flore Plena.—Flowers double, bright rose, opening in August. Foliage purple. 2/6.

Moseri, Flore Plena.—Similar to Blireana, but a lighter shade of pink. 2/6.

Mume Rosea.—Japanese Winter-flowering Plum, semi-double pink. 2/6.

Mume Splendens.—Semi-double crimson. 2/6.

Mume Alba.—Semi-double white. 2/6.

Pissardii.—"The Persian Plum." Flowers white, similar to the Cherry Plum. Foliage a deep purplish red. 2/6.

Pissardii Nigra.—Foliage almost black; very attractive. 2/6.

Pollardii.—See Amygdalis Pollardii.

Spinosa Purpurea.—A small purple-leaved variety, of dwarf, bushy habit; flowers white. 2/6.

Sinensis Alba.—Double white, dwarf and bushy. 2/-.

Sinensis Rosea.—Double pink, dwarf. 2/-.

Triloba.—Double, deep rose pink; large foliage. 2/6.

Vesuvius.—Foliage metallic crimson, larger and better color than Pissardii. 2/6.

Pyrus (Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree).

Hardy deciduous ornamental tree, of 20 to 30 feet, with attractive foliage, which turns crimson in autumn; flowers white, succeeded by clusters of bright red berries. A fine tree for avenue or specimen planting. Plant in winter, or available in pots for summer planting.

Aucuparia.—3/-.

Punica (Pomegranate).

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 6 to 8 feet, except Nana, which grows only 3 feet. Large attractive flowers in spring. Granatum produces the edible Pomegranate fruit. Prune in winter.

Granatum.—Single, scarlet; large, attractive fruits. 2/.

Granatum Alba Flore Plena.—Double, creamy white. 2/.

Granatum Flore Plena.—Double, scarlet. 2/.

Granatum Nana Flore Plena.—Double, scarlet. 2/.

Psidium (Guava).

A neat evergreen compact shrub, with Laurel-like foliage and producing quantities of delicious fruit.

Cattleyanum.—Flowers white; fruit purple. 2/.

Pyrus-Malus

(Flowering Crabs or Apple).

Hardy deciduous ornamental trees, of 12 to 15 feet, with attractive flowers in early spring, followed by small sour Apples or Crabs. Plant in winter, or available in pots for summer planting. Prune in winter.

Eva Rathe.—A variety with weeping branches; flowers pink; very attractive; worked on stems 5ft. to 6ft. high. 7/6.

Floribunda.—Unopened buds, rich crimson, opening deep rose-pink. In the bud state this is exceptionally brilliant. One of the earliest to bloom. The true variety is very scarce. 3/6.

Floribunda Purpurea.—A distinct variety, with purple flowers; foliage, fruit and wood of horizontal growth; very effective. 2/6.

Spectabilis.—“Chinese Crab.” A beautiful tree, large semi-double, rose-pink flowers in early spring; scarlet fruits in autumn. 2/6.

Quercus

Well-known evergreen and deciduous trees, suitable for cold climates. They grow vigorously in strong, deep soils.

Cerris.—“Turkey Oak.” Deciduous. 2/.

Coccinea.—“The Scarlet Oak.” Foliage turning rich crimson before falling in winter. 3/6.

Lusitanica.—Large-leaved evergreen. 2/6.

Prinus.—“Chestnut Oak.” Large-leaved variety from America. 2/6.

Suber.—“Cork Oak.” Evergreen tree. This variety furnishes the cork of commerce. 2/6.

Robur.—“British Oak.” Strong-growing deciduous tree. 2/6.

Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 5 to 6 feet, with ovate leathery leaves, clusters of fragrant flowers in spring, followed by black berries in autumn. Cut back in winter.

Intermedia.—White, medium-sized leaves. 2/.

Ovata.—White, large leaves. 2/.

Rhamnus

(Buckthorn).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 6 feet, with glossy foliage, inconspicuous green flowers. Fine shrubs for planting near the sea coast. Cut back in winter.

Alaternus.—Foliage green. 2/.

Alaternus Variegata.—Foliage margined with gold. 2/6.

Rhododendron.

Well-known gorgeous flowering evergreens, thriving in cool, moist positions. They like a soil full of humus, and free from lime. Any cutting should be done after flowers fade.

Arboreum.—I have a fine collection of named varieties of these in all shades, from pink to deep crimson. A list of names will be forwarded on application. Strong, bushy plants, 2ft. to 3ft. high. 7/6.

Hybridum.—Seedlings raised in the nursery, embracing all shades. 2/6.

Pink Pearl.—Without doubt the finest of all Rhododendrons, and one of the most showy shrubs imaginable, producing in October huge trusses of large deep pink flowers, fading with age. Strong specimens, with 6 to 8 branches. 10/., 15/- and £1 each.

Rhus.

Valuable deciduous shrubs, of 5 to 6 feet, with attractive foliage, which assumes brilliant tints in autumn. Succedanea is the finest for autumn tints, and has the advantage of being non-suckering.

Cotinus.—“Wig Tree.” Glauous round leaves, turning crimson and yellow in autumn. 2/.

Succedanea.—“Japanese Wax Tree.” Graceful foliage, turning rich scarlet in autumn, and holding well into winter. 2/.

Typhina.—“Stag’s-horn Sumack.” Long, graceful foliage, turning orange scarlet in autumn. 2/.

Typhina Laciniata.—A graceful fern-leaved variety, which turns brilliant red in autumn. 2/6.

Ribes

(Flowering Currants).

Beautiful deciduous free-flowering shrubs, of 4 to 5 feet, with attractive pendulous trusses of flowers in earliest spring. They thrive in almost any soil or situation. Prune after flowering.

Aureum.—Flowers pale yellow; leaves turning red in autumn. 2/.

Gordonianum.—Hybrid between Aureum and Sanguineum, with attractive bronze flowers. 2/.

Menziesii.—Showy, gooseberry-like plant; flowers rich chocolate and white, freely produced in late winter. 2/.

Sanguineum.—“Red Flowering Currant.” Very attractive in early spring. 2/.

Sanguineum Albidum.—Flowers white, tinged pale pink, opening in winter. 2/.

Rondeletia.

Dwarf evergreen tender shrub, of 3 feet, with attractive Bouvardia-like flowers in summer. Thrives in a warm, sunny position.

Anomala.—Crimson. 2/6.

Russelia.

Hardy shrub, of 3 to 4 feet, with pendulous rush-like foliage. Producing in summer bright tubular flowers in profusion. Does well planted against a wall and trained as a climber.

Juncea.—Bright scarlet. 2/6.

Ricinus. (Castor Oil Tree).

Hardy evergreen rapid shrub, of 5 to 6 feet, with bronze-purple foliage. The oil is produced from the seeds, which are borne in profusion. Prune after the frosts.

Communis.—Flowers green. 1/6.

Robinia (Native Mint Bush).

The Pseudo-acacia is a hardy deciduous tree, of 20 to 30 feet, thriving anywhere. *Hispida* is of more delicate nature, but when once established has few rivals in early spring. Growing about 6 feet, it is covered with a mass of Wisteria-like racemes. A sheltered position in good deep soil suits it best.

Hispida Rosea.—Deep pink; very handsome. 5/-.

Pseudacacia.—White. 2/6.

Romneya (Californian Tree Poppy).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 4 feet, with distinct glaucous foliage and gigantic poppy flowers, 6 inches across. This new variety flowers from early spring till autumn, is dwarf and compact in habit, does not sucker, and will produce flowers when only a foot high. It is so much superior to the old *R. Coulterii* that I have discontinued growing that variety. Cut hard back in spring.

Trichocalyx.—Flowers pure white, with mass of golden stamens. 2/6.

Salix (The Willow).

Well-known deciduous trees, of rapid growth, flourishing in damp situations, or at the side of streams. The pussy willow bears in August yellow catkins, which are most effective against the red-wood, and when cut, last in water for weeks. Prune in winter. Plant during winter months.

Babylonica.—Narrow-leaved weeping willow. 2/-.

Caprea.—"The Palm Willow." Showy when in flower, but not as effective as *Rubra*. 2/-.

Rubra.—"Pussy Willow." Very popular on account of its attractive flowers in early spring. 2/-.

Vitellina.—"Golden Willow." Rich golden yellow wood. 2/-.

Salvia (Shrubby Sage).

Dwarf evergreen shrubby plants, of 3 to 4 feet, flowering throughout the summer. *Grahami* and *Purpurea* are always in flower even in the depth of winter. Cut back after frosts. (See also *Herbaceous plants*.)

Grahami.—Crimson, always in flower. 2/-.

Grahami Purpurea.—Rich purplish crimson. 2/-.

Rutilans.—Large foliage; flowers magenta crimson. 2/-.

Sophora Tetraptera

(See *Edwardsia Microphylla*).

Sambucas (The Elderberry).

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 8 to 10 feet, with attractive foliage and Laurestinus-like flowers in early spring. *Nigra* produces the berries, from which Elderberry Wine is made. Prune hard back in winter.

Nigra.—Bright green foliage. 2/-.

Nigra Argentea.—Silver and green foliage. 2/-.

Nigra Aurea.—Bright golden foliage. 2/-.

Nigra Laciniata.—Deeply cut, green foliage. 2/-.

Solanum

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 5 feet, with attractive flowers in summer. Thriving in any situation. Cut back after frosts.

Azureum.—Bright blue. 2/6.

Robustum.—Large bronze foliage, with spines. 2/6.

Sparmannia.

Quick-growing evergreen shrubs, of 10 feet, with large foliage. Flowering in winter and early spring. Cut back after flowering.

Africana.—Single, white. 2/-.

Africana Flore Plena.—Double, white. 2/-.

Spartium (Flowering Broom).

Hardy shrubs that thrive anywhere. Flowering profusely in spring from their almost leafless rush-like branches.

Album.—Pure white, flowering along the branches. 2/-.

Junceum.—"Spanish Broom." Bright golden yellow; sweetly scented; fine for cutting. 2/-.

Spirea (Shrubby Spireas).

Hardy deciduous and semi-deciduous shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with attractive flowers in early spring and summer.

Anthony Waterer.—Rich crimson, summer flowering; foliage variegated, dwarf and compact. 2/-.

Douglasii.—Deep rose, dense heads of small white flowers in summer; upright growth. 2/-.

Thunbergi, Syn. Gracilis.—Handsome dwarf variety, with grass-like foliage, turning rich color in autumn; in spring a mass of snow-white flowers. 2/-.

Statice

(Everlasting Flower or Sea Lavender).

Dwarf evergreen shrubby plants, of 2 feet, with large panicles of small paper-like flowers, which last, when cut, for months. Valuable plants for dry spots, where few other plants will thrive. *Perezii* is a fine subject for any garden, throwing up huge trusses of flowers three or four feet high throughout the whole year.

Dicksonii.—Deep rose pink. 2/6.

Perezii.—Rich blue, handsome leathery foliage. 2/6.

Imbricata.—Blue. 2/-.

Sterculia.

Handsome evergreen trees, of pyramidal growth, with attractive foliage and masses of bright flowers in summer. Very suitable in hot dry districts, especially as avenue or street trees.

Acerifolia.—"Illawarra Flame Tree." Flowers rich flame scarlet. 2/-.

Diversifolia, Syn. Populneum.—"The Bottle Tree or Kurrajong." Flowers creamy white; the best drought-resisting tree known. 2/-.

Lurida.—"Broad-leaved Kurrajong." Flowers rich red. 2/-.

Streptosolen (Syn. Browallia).

Dwarf evergreen shrub, of 4 feet, producing in summer abundance of attractive flowers. Requires a warm, sunny position, and protection from heavy frosts.

Jamiesoni.—Rich orange. 2/6.

Stenocarpus.

Hardy evergreen small trees, of 15 feet, with bright green foliage, and attractive flowers in spring. Cunninghami is the famous Queensland fire wheel tree. Both are fine subjects for hot, dry districts.

Cunninghami, Syn. Sinuatus.—Bright scarlet flowers, formed as the spokes of a wheel. 3/-.

Salignus.—"Beefwood." Flowers yellowish white. 2/6.

Swainsona (Darling Pea).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 3 feet, with spikes of pea-shaped flowers, produced throughout the year. Cut hard back in winter.

Galegifolia.—Various shades of pink. 2/-.

Galegifolia Alba Grandiflora.—Pure white. 2/-.

Symphoricarpus.

Dwarf deciduous shrubs, of 3 feet, with inconspicuous flowers in spring, followed by attractive berries, which remain for some time. Prune in winter.

Racemosus.—"Snow Berry." Large snow-white berries. 2/-.

Vulgaris.—"Coral Berry." Small coral berries. 2/-.

Vulgaris Variegata.—Foliage green and yellow; very effective. 2/-.

Syncarpia (Native Turpentine Tree).

Fine evergreen tree, of rapid growth, suitable for avenue or street planting, thriving in poor soil. Especially suited for hot, dry districts.

Laurifolia.—Flowers white. 2/-.

Syringa (The Lilac).

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 5 to 6 feet, with attractive flowers in spring. They thrive in rich, deep soil, and are especially suitable for mountainous districts. Dillitata is recommended as a desirable, early-flowering, sweetly-scented shrub.

Alba Grandiflora.—Single, white; large trusses. 2/-.

Abel Carrieri.—Large double, dark blue. 2/6.

Charles X.—Large single, blue; buds red. 2/6.

Congo.—Single, bright wallflower red. 2/6.

Dillitata.—A new species from Korea; single, pale lilac, with dark eye; buds crimson. This lilac opens early in August, a month before any other variety; very sweetly perfumed. 3/-.

Hyacinthifolia Alba.—Semi-double, white. 2/-.

Michael Buchner.—Double, rosy lilac. 2/6.

Madam Casimer Perier.—Pure white, double; free flowering. 2/6.

Madame Lemoine.—Large compact truss, double white. 2/6.

President Grevy.—Double, blue; very large truss. 2/6.

Persica (Persian Lilac).—Erect spikes of pale blue; profuse bloomer; very fine for cutting. 2/-.

Souv. de Louis Spath.—Single, blackish red; very large truss. 2/6.

Vulcan.—Dark red; single. 2/6.

Vulgaris.—Common Lilac. 2/-.

Tamarix (Flowering Cypress).

Very hardy deciduous trees, of 12 feet, with large plume-like panicles of minute flowers in spring and summer. Very suitable for planting in poor sandy soil, or at the sea coast. Prune hard back in winter.

Hispida Aestivalis.—Carmine, strong growing. 2/-.

Gallica.—Spring-flowering, pink. 2/-.

Glaucia.—Silvery foliage; flowering in summer. 2/-.

Japonica.—Vigorous growing variety, covered in summer with sprays of carmine pink. The best of them all. 2/-.

Tetrandra Purpurea.—Deep purplish pink, spring-flowering. 2/-.

Tecoma (Shrubby Tecomas).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 8 to 10 feet, covered in summer with branches of trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine subjects to withstand heat and drought. Cut back in early spring. (See also Climbers.)

Capensis.—Orange scarlet. 2/-.

Smithii.—Orange yellow, with brown reverse. 1/6.

Velutina.—Bright yellow. 2/6.

Thryptomene.

The beautiful heath-like shrub from the Gramplains, growing 3 to 4 feet high. It is covered in winter and early spring with tiny Myrtle-like flowers. Prefers sandy, open soil, free from manures. Cut back after flowering.

Mitchelli.—White. 2/6.

Virgilia.

Hardy evergreen small tree, of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive foliage and handsome pea-shaped flowers in spring and summer. Capensis is one of the fastest growing trees we have.

Aurea.—Rich golden yellow flowers. 2/-.

Capensis.—Purple and white. 2/6.

Veronica.

Hardy evergreen dwarf shrubs, of 2 to 4 feet, flowering profusely in winter and spring, of rapid growth, and thriving freely in any soil or situation. They are particularly suited for seaside planting. Cut back in early spring.

Andersonii Variegata.—Flowers blue, foliage heavily margined white. 2/-.

Glaucium.—Compact habit, with silvery-green foliage. 2/-.

Hulkei.—Long upright spikes of pale lilac in spring; fine for cutting. 2/-.

Viburnum.

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 4 to 8 feet, with attractive flowers in winter and spring. Cut back after flowering.

Charlesii.—One of the sweetest-scented shrubs I have; flowers in early spring; pale pink trusses, similar to a *bouvardia*. 3/6.

Japonicum.—Large laurel-like foliage; flowers white. 2/6.

Macrocephalum.—A magnificent variety, freely producing large globosa heads of snowy-white flowers, often 6in. in diameter. 5/-.

Opulus.—"Guelder Rose." Well-known deciduous variety, producing a wealth of snow ball-like flowers in spring; foliage turns crimson in the autumn. 2/-.

Plicatum.—"Chinese Guelder Rose." White, snow ball-like flowers. 2/6.

Plicatum Tomentosum.—Flat hydrangea-like heads of white flowers; very attractive in spring; foliage turns bronze in the autumn. 2/-.

Salicifolia.—Flowers blush white; long spikes. 2/-.

Versicolor Variegata.—A very attractive dwarf, variegated form; flowers blue. 2/-.

Imperialis.—Rich magenta crimson; very showy. 2/-.

Sieboldi.—Foliage glossy evergreen; flowers creamy white, in large heads. 2/6.

Tinus.—"Laurustinus." Well-known evergreen winter-flowering shrub; very suitable for hedges. 2/-.

Tinus Lucidum.—Glossy green foliage; large clusters of pure white flowers in early spring. 2/-.

Tinus Lucidum Variegatum.—Very attractive yellow and green foliage variety, with white flowers. 2/6.

Westringia

(Australian Rosemary Bush).

Hardy evergreen, quick-growing shrubs, with Rosemary-like foliage and attractive flowers in spring. They thrive in the poorest of soils. Cut back after flowering.

Giabra.—Deep lilac, dwarf and compact. 2/6.

Rosmariniformis.—Flowers white, with lilac spots. 2/-.

Weigelia (Syn. Diervilla).

Beautiful deciduous flowering shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, thriving almost anywhere. Flowers trumpet-shaped in clusters, abundantly produced in early spring. Cut back in winter, or after flowering.

Amabilis Variegata.—Foliage margined with creamy white. 2/-.

Abel Carriere.—Rosy crimson; very fine. 2/-.

Candida.—Pure white; free flowering. 2/-.

Couquete.—Rich deep rose; enormous flowers. 2/-.

Gloire des Bouquets.—Dark rosy crimson. 1/6.

Heroine.—Large white flowers, tinged with rose; handsome foliage. 2/6.

Jean Mace.—Deep rich purplish crimson. 2/-.

Purpurata.—Deep purple, shading to rose. 2/-.

Rosea.—Flowers rosy; very fine. 2/-.

Styriaca.—Clear red; free flowering. 2/-.

PINES AND CONIFERS

Plant at any time, but for the best results between May and August.

Abies (Spruce Firs).

Large growing trees, suitable for cool climates. They make huge trees, the timber of which is valuable.

Alba.—White Spruce. 2/-.

Excelsa.—Norway Spruce. 2/-.

Balsamea.—2/-.

Douglasii.—Oregon Fir. 2/-.

Araucaria.

Huge growing trees, suitable for specimens on lawns. They make distinct and attractive trees.

Excelsa.—Norfolk Island Pine. A tree of 70ft. to 100ft. 2/6.

Imbricata.—"Monkey Puzzle" or "Chilian Pine." A small tree of 40ft. Does well in mountain districts. 3/-.

Callitris

(Syn. Frenela).

Attractive trees, of 20 to 25 feet. Very hardy and of rapid growth. Can be recommended for general planting.

Cupressiformis.—"Victorian Cypress." 2/-.

Gunnii.—"Oyster Bay Pine." 2/-.



ARAUCARIA—Imbricata.

Cedrus

(The Cedar Tree).

Large growing trees, of distinct habit, suitable for general planting. The Indian Cedar is quite hardy here, and one of the most ornamental trees so far introduced. Its silvery foliage and distinct weeping habit make it conspicuous in any plantation. We recommend this variety with every confidence, as it has proved itself quite capable of withstanding heat, cold, or drought.

Atlantica.—Mount Atlas Cedar. 2/6.

Deodara.—Indian Cedar. 18/- doz.; 2/- each.

Cryptomeria

(Japanese Cedar).

Splendid Conifers, growing to 60 and 100 feet, from north of China and Japan, where they grow in damp situations.

Japonica.—Upright growing variety, similar to Araucaria. 2/6.

Japonica Elegans.—Very bushy, turning bronze in autumn and winter. 2/6.

Cupressus

(The Cypress).

Well-known Conifers, suitable for specimens and hedges. (See also hedge plants.)

Armstrongii.—Dwarf, bushy variety, growing to 5ft. or 6ft. 2/6.

Lambertiana Horizontalis.—"The True Horizontal variety." One of the finest ornamental hedges or breakwind plants that I have; of rapid growth. 30/- doz., 3/- each.

Larger, 42/- doz., 4/- each.

Lambertiana Horizontalis Aurea.—The handsome golden-colored variety. One of the finest subjects for specimens. 3/6.

Lambertiana Horizontalis Hodginsii.—A beautiful silver variegated variety of the true branching form. 5/-.

Lambertiana Aurea Saligna.—A distinct weeping form, with bright golden foliage. As a specimen for a lawn it has no equal. 5/-.

Lawsoniana Argentea.—A dwarf-growing silvery glaucous Conifer, growing to 6ft. 2/6.

Lawsoniana Aurea.—Bright, golden-colored foliage; very fine for a small specimen. 3/-.

Macrocarpa.—"Monterey Cypress." The seedling Lambertiana variety. Suitable for small hedges. 1/-.

Macrocarpa Aurea.—A dense-growing variety of great beauty. Foliage deep golden yellow and feathery. Makes a fine hedge or specimen. 3/-.

Sempervirens Stricta.—"Upright Cypress." A tall variety; deep green foliage. 2/-.

Torulosa.—Silvery grey foliage; very suitable for small hedges. 2/6.

Dacrydium

(Huon Pine).

A large-growing tree of 20 feet, with attractive weeping habit. Suitable for cool districts only.

Franklini.—2/6.

Fokienia.

A unique small-growing tree from China. Foliage bright green, the underside of the leaves distinctly marked with white. Very attractive.

Hodginsii.—3/-.

Ginko

(Maiden-Hair Tree).

Ornamental deciduous Chinese tree, of 30 to 40 feet, with foliage resembling Maiden-hair Fern. Requires a cool, damp position.

Biloba, Syn. Salisburia Adiantifolia.—3/-.

Juniperus

(The Juniper).

Dwarf-growing small trees and shrubs, suitable for cool climates.

Communis.—Common Juniper; silvery blue foliage. 2/6.

Japonica Aurea.—Dwarf variety, with green and gold foliage. 3/-.

Bermudiana.—Pencil Cedar. 2/6.

Sabina.—Dwarf trailing variety; suitable for rockeries. 2/6.

Larix

(The Larch).

A deciduous Conifer, growing to a huge tree. Thriving in damp situations only.

Europaea.—3/-.

Pinus

(The Pine).

Large growing ornamental trees, suitable for avenues or shelter belts. Insignis is one of the most rapid growing trees we have.

Canariensis.—The Canary Island Pine. 2/-.

Halepensis.—Aleppo Pine. 2/-.

Insignis.—Californian Pine. 9/- doz.; 1/-.

Laricio.—Corsican Pine. 2/-.

Pinaster, Syn. Maritima.—2/-.

Podocarpus.

Distinct trees, with deep green Yew-like foliage.

Spinulosa.—Illawarra Plum Pine. Shrub of 8ft. to 10ft. 2/6.

Totara.—A large-growing variety from New Zealand. 2/6.

Retinospora.

Compact, slow-growing shrub, of 6 to 8 feet, with handsome foliage.

Ericoides.—Bush green foliage. 2/6.

Plumosa.—Distinct flat-leaved variety. Bright golden foliage. 2/6.

Plumosa Aurea.—Bright golden foliage. 2/6.

Plumosa Argentea.—Silver and green foliage. 2/6.

Pisifera.—2/6.

Squarrosa.—2/6.

Taxus

(The Yew).

Slow-growing small trees, with deep green foliage. Thriving in cool, moist situations.

Baccata.—English Yew. 3/-.

Baccata Fastigata.—Irish Yew. 3/-.

Thuya

(Arbor Vitae).

Large growing trees, with distinct foliage. In the cool mountain districts, they make fine specimens.

Lobbi.—A Californian variety. 2/6.

Occidentalis.—American Arbor Vitae. 2/6.

Orientalis, Syn. Biota Orientalis.— Japanese Arbor Vitae. 2/6.

Thuyopsis.

Dwarf-growing Conifers, with flat foliage. Suitable for small specimens.

Borealis.—2/6.

Dolabrata Variegata.—2/6.

Suitable for
Any District
in this State.

12 Best Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Collection of
12 Shrubs,
packed free, 26/-

PLANT FROM MAY TO OCTOBER for best results.

BUDDLEA, Veitchiana.—Free-growing evergreen shrub, grows in almost any soil or situation. Large panicles of bright violet, attractive, perfumed flowers, in long spikes, during spring. A most handsome shrub. 2/-.

CEANOTHUS Divaricatus.—Hardy evergreen, quick-growing shrub of 8 to 10 feet, with deep green box-like foliage, with attractive amongst flowering shrubs has no equal.

CHOISYA, Ternata.—“Mexican Orange Blossom.” Hardy evergreen shrub of 4 feet, with glossy foliage and handsome white, sweetly-scented flowers, produced in profusion during early spring. 2/-.

CLETHRA, Arborea.—“Lily of the Valley Tree.” One of the finest hardy evergreen trees growing, 6 to 8 feet; its beautiful white Lily of the Valley flowers in pendulous racemes, produced in summer, are most attractive; also its glossy laurel-like foliage at all times. 2/-.

CROTALARIA, Laburnifolia.—“Bird Flower.” One of the most handsome and unique of evergreen shrubs, growing to 6 feet. Large silvery grey lucerne-like foliage. Flowers yellow color; large, in loose, terminal spikes, resembling small birds, blossoms continuously throughout the whole year, even during the winter; most attractive of flowering shrubs. 3/-.

ERICA Melanthera.—Dwarf evergreen, flowering shrub of great beauty. It is the most floriferous heath cultivated; should be in every garden. Hardy and free flowering; a beautiful subject when in bloom; flowers lavender purple, with black eyes; small bells. 2/6.

ERIOSTEMON, Nerifolius.—“Native Wax Flower.” Dwarf evergreen shrub, 3 to 4 feet, covered during early spring with star-shaped flowers; color, palest pink; sweetly scented. 2/6.

GENISTA, Fragrans.—Hardy evergreen shrub, 6 to 8 feet, with rush-like growth, covered in spring and summer with countless golden yellow, sweetly-scented flowers. 2/- each.

LASIANDRA, Edwardsii.—A hybrid between *Macrantha* and *Grandiflora*. Hardy evergreen shrub 4 to 6 feet, large showy flowers, which open throughout most of the year; color, deep violet purple. 3/-.

LEPTOSPERMUM Nicholii.—“Crimson Ti Tree.” The hardiest of evergreen shrubs, 3 to 4 feet; will succeed anywhere, even in the driest and most arid districts. In spring they are covered with attractive crimson myrtle-like flowers, which last well; specially suitable for the sea coast. Foliage deep bronze. 2/-. Extra strong plants. 3/- each.

ROMNEYA Trichocalyx.—“Californian Tree Poppy.” Hardy evergreen shrub of 4 feet; distinct glaucous foliage, and gigantic, pure white poppy flowers 6 to 8 inches across. This new variety flowers from early spring until autumn; is dwarf and compact in habit, does not sucker, will produce flowers when only one foot high. Flowers pure white, with a mass of golden stamens. 3/-.

TECOMA, Capensis.—Hardy evergreen shrub, 8 to 10 feet, covered in summer with branches of trumpet shaped, orange scarlet flowers. Withstands the heat and drought remarkably. 2/- each.

A Page of the Most Beautiful FLOWERING SHRUBS, CLIMBERS, ETC.

FLAME PEA BUSH.

Chorizema Cordatum.—Dwarf evergreen shrub, of 2 to 3 feet, with attractive pea-shaped flowers in early spring. They succeed best in poor, well-drained soil or on banks. Flower's color, orange and lemon; heart-shaped leaves. A most beautiful garden shrub. I can strongly recommend each.

GRAPE MYRTLE.

Lagerstroemia Indica Rubra.—Hardy deciduous shrub of 8 to 10 feet, with most attractive crape-like flowers; color, bright red; blossoms in summer and autumn, produced in large terminal racemes. The foliage colors in late autumn before falling are very beautiful. 2/6 each.

IRISH HEATH.

Menziesia Polifolia.—I can supply two varieties, white and purple. They are dwarf evergreen shrubs of 2 feet, with pretty drooping bell-shaped flowers; most popular plant; hardy and free-flowering. 2/- each.

The Rare GERALDTON WAX FLOWER.

A distinct evergreen shrub of 4 to 6 feet. Attractive waxy myrtle-like flowers, which last when cut for many weeks. Will succeed in any soils; very hardy; quick growing. Continues to flower throughout the winter months and well into spring; color of flowers, pale blush pink. Strong plants. 5/- each.

EVERLASTING FLOWER or Sea Lavender.

Statice.—New Hybrids. Dwarf evergreen plants of 2 feet, with panicles of small paper-like flowers; last well when cut for months; valuable plants for dry districts, where few others would live. Flower's color, rose pink; strong plants. 1/6 each.

CLEMATIS.

Best Named Varieties.

Choice named varieties; colors ranging from purple, white, cream, etc. Rapid deciduous climbers, covered in spring with their numerous large flowers. The best deciduous climbing plants cultivated. 3/- each.

MEADOW ROSE.

Thalictrum Dipterocarpus.—Hardy herbaceous perennial, producing in summer and autumn tall spikes 3 to 4 feet, which are covered with dense masses of small flowers; very dainty and effective when arranged with other flowers; succeeds best in good rich soil; color of flowers, mauve with lemon yellow. 1/6 each.

PURPLE FEATHER GRASS.

One of the handsomest and best grasses for decorative purposes, growing about 3 feet high, producing purple, feathery, soft plumes, resembling *Eulalia Japonica*, which are not liable to fall to pieces; when cut and dried, will last for years. Most valuable for decorative purposes. Hardy. 1/- each.

MOCK ORANGE BLOSSOM.

Philadelphus Mexicanus.—Hardy evergreen shrub of 3 to 6 feet, covered in spring with fragrant white flowers; color, creamy white; strongly perfumed; succeeds admirably in any good garden soil or situation. 2/- each.

CAPE HONEYSUCKLE.

Protea Mellifera.—A very fine hardy evergreen shrub; grows from 8 to 10 feet high; the flowers are of a pale yellow color; large attractive blooms during winter; a splendid shrub for the sea coast. 2/6 each.

BLUE GENTIAN.

Gentiana Acaulis.—Flower's color, deep rich blue; a beautiful border or rock plant; succeeds best in moist, cool districts, especially mountainous; when well established it forms a dense mass of green foliage, covered in spring with large erect bell-shaped blue flowers. 2/6 each.

THE RARE DOUBLE FLOWERING CHERRY.

Fortunately I am able to supply a limited number of the Double Flowering Cherry Trees they are strong and splendidly rooted. Available from June to August. It is one of the loveliest flowering trees cultivated the large double blossoms resembling the White Rambler Rose, also remarkable for the softness and exuberance of its flowers, blooming in the pleasant spring days. Highly esteemed for room decoration.

Price, 3/6 each.

Latest Rose Novelties

THE following five varieties represent the cream of the newest Roses; they are selected from 45 varieties which have recently arrived from Europe.

I can honestly recommend all rose lovers to include them, for they are roses that have come to stay.

Everybody will be clamoring for
DAME EDITH HELEN,
it will be the most popular rose ever introduced.

DAME EDITH HELEN (H.T.)—Pure glowing pink; the flower is carried on a rigid, erect stem, opens well in all weathers. The foliage is both mildew and black spot resistant. Growth is very vigorous of upright free branching habit. As a garden, bedding or exhibition rose, this distinct variety has no equal. 5/- each.

DORIS DICKSON (H.T.)—Vigorous growth, free branching; the flowers are carried upright on stiff stems of good strong constitution; medium-sized, beautifully-formed and very freely produced. The color is orange cream, heavily veined with deep brilliant cherry red, extremely fragrant. A most popular garden rose. 5/- each.

LADY HELEN MAGLONA (H.T.)—It is one of the sweetest-scented roses in cultivation, and was awarded the Clay Cup for fragrance. Flowers are bright crimson red

with blackish markings. Growth vigorous; free branching habit, producing a perfectly-shaped bloom of highest exhibition standard. 5/- each.

LADY MARGARET STEWART (H.T.)—A rose of most unique and distinct color, deep sunflower yellow, heavily splashed with orange scarlet. The bud is long and pointed, opening to a full flower of pleasing form. Vigorous grower of upright, bushy habit; free from mildew and black spot. 5/- each.

LADY WORTHINGTON EVANS (H.T.)—It supersedes Red-Letter Day, K. of K., and Hawlmark Crimson. Color is glowing blackish crimson; the petals are of great substance; foliage is disease resistant. The young flowers are gloriously formed; scent is strong wild rose; growth is robust; the stiff stem displays the blooms to advantage. 5/- each.

Twelve of the Best Garden Roses.

A selection of the 12 Choicest Newer Introductions, which I can highly recommend as worthy of planting. Collection, 18/-.

Col. Oswald Fitzgerald (H.T.)—Velvety crimson; very floriferous.

Sunburst (H.T.)—Fine long pointed buds. Flowers large. Is a superb cadmium yellow.

Hadley (H.T.)—Bright red; good.

Golden Emblem (H.T.)—Finest yellow Rose grown; most popular; free bloomer.

Independence Day (H.T.)—Sunflower gold, and orange and apricot; fragrant.

Sunny South (H.T.)—Pink, flushed carmine.

K. of K. (H.T.)—Semi-single. Dazzling scarlet.

Los Angeles (H.T.)—An improvement on Lyon; coral red, tinted chrome yellow.

Mrs. D. Buller (H.T.)—Rosy deep carmine; imbricated bloom; floriferous.

Mrs. Henry Morse (H.T.)—Soft flesh cream; beautiful exhibition flower.

Mrs. C. Lamplough (H.T.)—Lemon yellow; an exhibition flower of large size.

Red Radiance (H.T.)—Brilliant red; very floriferous; strong grower.



List of NEW ROSES

Dwarfs, 2/6; Standards, 5/- each.

ALLEN CHANDLER (H.T.).—Vivid scarlet, nearly single, carried in clusters. The finest and most effective pillar rose grown; flowers early and late.

GERGER'S REFOIL (Rugosa).—Hardy; a wonder flower, single, 8in. to 9in. in diameter. Bright glowing red, with golden stamens.

HERA (H.T.).—Brilliant carmine, with blood-red shading; growth strong and erect, not liable to mildew.

JOHN RUSSELL (H.T.).—Deep velvety crimson; flowers are really double, perfect form, petals large.

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE (H.T.).—In the Ophelia class, but a deep yellow that intensifies into a rich orange yellow as the flowers expand.

MDME. H. LUSTRE (H.T.).—Vigorous growth, erect, branching habit, flowers large, opening well; color, rich dark scarlet; very floriferous.

PHILOMENE POLLAERT (H.T.).—Beautiful crimson, with orange; well formed vigorous growth, sweetly scented.

ORANGE QUEEN (Dwf. Poly.).—A color unique in the Polyanthus, a refined orange salmon, does not discolor, retaining the beautiful color for days.

PINK PEARL.—Bright rose, with a salmon base, medium size, sweetly scented, disease resisting; continuous bloomer.

PRINCESS MARIE JOSE.—Vigorous growth, flowering freely, pointed bud, orange and vermillion; flowers large, with high centre.

REIMS (Perat).—Long superb bud, but solid petals round large fleshy pink with yellow aiglet, centre bright nankeen.

ROSEMARY (H.T.).—A delightful bush or pillar rose; color deep carmine, shading to golden yellow at base; flowers perfectly formed, high pointed centre. Awarded 100 guinea cup for richest scented rose.

RED PREMIER (H.T.).—Bright velvety red, very brilliant; bud is long and pointed, flowers fragrant.

SCARLET GLORY (H.T.).—Vermilion scarlet; bloom is of good size; beautifully formed, opens well in all weathers; very floriferous, foliage is not liable to mildew.

SALTAIRE (H.T.).—Velvety crimson, shaded scarlet, flower of medium size, perfect form, the long buds open with a high, pointed centre, vigorous growth, branching habit.

SENSATION (H.T.).—Rich crimson, velvety red; the bud is long and pointed, the double open flower of great size; sweetly scented and vigorous growth.

SIMON DAMANRY (H.T.).—Brilliant velvety crimson, large flowers, with grand, firm petals, fragrant and floriferous; splendid for bedding.

SUPERB (H.T.).—Silvery pink, of clear, soft tone; flowers of large size and excellent for free flowering; a vigorous grower.

General List

OF

Roses

PRICES.

- Bush and Climbers, 1/9 each; 18/- dozen.
 Half Stds., 3/- each; 33/- dozen (24 inch stems).
 Three-quarter Stds., 3/6 each; 40/- dozen
 (30 inch stems).
 Full Stds., 4/- each; 45/- dozen (36 inch stems).

— O —

America (H.T.).—Beautiful pink.

Alexander Hill Gray, Tea.—Growth vigorous, erect, and wonderfully floriferous; blooms large size, and great substance. Colour, lemon yellow. A grand exhibition variety.

American Pillar (W.).—Vigorous growth; flowers single, bright yellow stamens, a lovely shade of pink.

Aspirant M. Rouyer (H.T.).—Vigorous, erect habit, deep apricot, tinted salmon, flesh.

Banksian White (Cl.).—Very sweet, blooms in clusters.

Banksian Yellow (B. Cl.).—A good pillar rose.

Bardou Job (H.T.).—Bright, glowing crimson.

Belle Seibrecht (H.T.).—Bright rosy pink.

British Queen (H.T.).—Pure white, finest white rose grown, large and free blooming, exhibition variety.

Black Prince (H.P.).—Dark crimson, shaded.

Black Boy (H.T.).—Vigorous growth, velvety crimson; can be used as a climber.

Betty Uprichard (H.T.).—Novel and unique; delicate salmon pink; pointed buds.

Bessie Chaplin (H.T.).—Bright pink, large blooms of great substance.

Caroline Testout (H.T.).—Clear bright rose.

Cecil Brunner (Poly.).—Bright rose.

Chamelion (H.T.).—Flame edged cerise.

Chas. K. Douglass (H.T.).—Intense scarlet, long pointed buds; vigorous growth.

Climbing Chateau de Clos Vougeot. (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport, from the well-known namesake.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H.T.).—Velvety scarlet.

Climbing Columbia.—Pure pink.

Cl. Frau K. Druschki (H.P.).—White.

Climbing Gen. McArthur.—Bright scarlet red.

Cl. Geo. Schwartz (H.T.).—Yellow.

Climbing Hoosier Beauty.—Glowing crimson.



Climbing H. V. Machin.—Deep crimson.

Climbing Irish Fireflame.—Rich old gold.

Climbing Lady Greenhall.—Saffron orange.

Cl. Lady Hillington (H.T.).—A strong Cl. sport from Lady Hillington.

Cl. Lady Hillington (H.T.).—Yellow.

Climbing Laurent Carle.—Fine red.

Cl. Liberty (H.T.).—Dark crimson.

Climbing Mrs. Aaron Ward.—Indian yellow.

Cl. Mdme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.).—Carmine pink.

Cl. Mdme. E. Heriot.—A vigorous climbing sport of this justly esteemed rose.

Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens.—Splendid white.

Climbing Ophelia (H.T.).—A climbing sport from Ophelia; a strong grower.

Cl. Sunburst (H.T.).—Yellow.

Climbing Belle Seibrecht (H.P. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing C. Testout (H.T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing Cecil Brunner (Poly. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing Devoniensis (T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing Kaiserin Aug. Victoria (H.T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing La France (H.T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing Mme. Second Weber.—Rosy salmon.

Climbing Papa Gontier (T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing Perle des Jardine (T.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing Pink Maman Cochet (T.).—A strong climbing growth of the well-known rose of the same name.

Climbing White Maman Cochet (T.).—A strong climbing sport.

Cloth of Gold (Nois. Cl.).—Yellow, large.

Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald (H.T.).—Velvety crimson.

Crimson Rambler (Multi. Cl.).—Remarkable climber, bright crimson.

Columbia (H.T.).—Pure pink, fragrant.

Covent Garden (H.T.).—Deep rich red, large flower, well formed.

C. V. Haworth (H.T.).—Intense black scarlet.

Dean Hole (H.T.).—Silvery carmine, shaded.

Dorothy Perkins (Wich. Cl.).—Soft pink, fine climber.

Dr. Rushpler (H.P.).—Deep blackish purple.

Duchess of Portland (H.T.).—Pale yellow.

Earl Beatty (H.T.).—Deep crimson.

Edward Mawley (H.T.).—Velvety crimson, blooms large, petals of wonderful depth.

Elegante (H.T.).—Sulphur yellow, long buds.

Ellen Poulson (Poly.).—Pink.

Ethel Dickson (H.T.).—Deep salmon rose.

Ethel Somerset (H.T.).—Shrimp-pink, very large flower, full and pointed.

Etoile de France (H.T.).—Velvety crimson.

Etoile de Holland (H.T.).—Beautiful crimson.

Excelsa (Poly.).—Scarlet.

Fortuniana (B. Cl.).—White; a good climber.

Fortune's Yellow (Hyb. Cl.).—Yellow, shaded.

Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.).—Snow-white.

George Dickson (H.T.).—Colour, velvety blackish crimson; of splendid shape.

Georges Schwartz (T.).—Bright, deep yellow.

General Gallieni (T.).—Deep red centre, shaded.

General Macarthur (H.T.).—Bright scarlet red.

Gladys Holland (H.T.).—Buff. shaded orange.

Gleire de Dijon (T. Cl.).—Yellow shaded.

Golden Emblem (H.T.).—The finest rose in existence; a most popular variety.

Golden Ophelia (H.T.).—A beautiful yellow.

Gorgeous (H.T.).—Deep orange yellow.

Gruss an Teplitz (H.T. Cl.).—Brilliant scarlet.

Golden Vision Climber.—Lemon yellow.

Gustave Grumerwald.—Rosy carmine.

Gwen Nash (H.T.).—Lovely shade of pink.

Hadley (H.T.).—Bright red, good.

Halmark Scarlet (H.T.).—Brilliant scarlet.

Hoosier Beauty (H.T.).—Glowing crimson.

Hawmark Crimson (H.T.).—Intense crimson, strong branching growth.

Hiawatha (Multi.).—Deep crimson; climber.

Hugh Dickson (H.P.).—Brilliant crimson.

Hugo Roller (T.).—Rich lemon yellow.

Independence Day (H.T.).—Sunflower gold, and orange apricot; fragrant.

Irish Beauty (T.).—Pure white.

Irish Brightness (H.T.).—Single, vivid crimson.

Irish Elegance (H.T.).—Single, orange scarlet.

Irish Fire Flame (Single).—Rich old gold.

Irish Harmony (H.T.).—Single, creamy white.

Isobel (Single).—Carmine red, flushed scarlet.

Jessie Clark.—Beautiful pink.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.).—Colour, carmine.

Joseph Hill (H.T.).—Salmon pink, shaded.

Jubilee (H.P.).—Velvety maroon.

Kaiserin Aug. Victoria (H.T.).—Pure white.

Killarney (H.T.).—Pale pink, shaded flesh.

Konigin Carola (H.T.).—Silve rose colour.

La Champagne (H.T.).—Superb long bud, flowers large, peach bloom tint.

La France (H.T.).—Beautiful bright lilac.

La France de '89 (H.T.).—Brilliantly rosy red.

Lady Ashtown (H.T.).—Silvery pink.

Lady Battersea (H.T.).—Bright rosy carmine.

Lady Gay (Wich. Cl.).—Deep rich rose colour.

Lady Greenhall (H.T.).—High-pointed centre, and deep shell petals; intense saffron orange.

Lady Hillington (T.).—Orange yellow.

Lady Inchiquin (H.T.).—Novel shaded rose; colour, orange cerise; vigorous growth.

Lady Roberts (T.).—Rich reddish apricot.

Laurent Carle.—Red; exhibition.

Leonie Lamesh (Poly.).—Coppery red.

Liberty (H.T.).—Brilliant crimson; beautiful.

Lilian Moore.—Deep Indian yellow.

Lord Allenby.—Ideal exhibition, dark red.

Lyon Rose (H.T.).—Buds coral red, tinted chrome yellow, open flowers. Gold medal.

Los Angeles (H.T.).—Coral red, tinted yellow.

Mabel Turner.—Deep salmon pink.

Madame Butterfly (H.T.).—Flesh, tinted pink.

M. A. G. Luxemburg (H.T.).—Deep yellow.

Maman Cochet (T.).—Flesh-coloured rose, good.

Marechal Neil (T. Cl.).—Deep golden yellow.

Margaret (H.T.).—Soft pink, buds long.

Maud Cumming.—Superb, vigorous growth.

Midnight Sun (H.T.).—Deep glowing crimson.

Miniature (Poly.).—Flesh pink.

Miss Marion Manifold (Cl.).—Velvety crimson.

Modesty (H.T.).—Pearly cream, flushed rose.

Molly Bligh (H.T.).—Deep maddery pink.
Molly Sharman Crawford.—White, vigorous.
Mde. Jules Bouche.—Salmon white.
Mdme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.).—Rosy carmine.
Mdme. E. Heriot.—Coral red.
Mdme. Jules Gravereaux (T.).—Deep yellow and rosy peach.
Mdme. Jules Grolez (H.T.).—Chinese pink.
Mdme. Lambard (T.).—Salmon pink.
Mdme. Segond Weber (H.T.).—Rosy salmon.
Mrs. A. Carnegie (H.T.).—White, lemon-tinted, beautiful; form superior to F.K.D.
Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.).—Indian yellow.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H.T.).—Reddish salmon.
Mrs. Bryce Allen (H.T.).—Carmine rose.
Mrs. C. V. Haworth (H.T.).—Cinnamon apricot colour, growth vigorous; highly perfumed.
Mrs. C. Russell.—Rosy carmine, scarlet centre.
Mrs. C. Lamplough (H.T.).—An exhibition flower of large size; colour, lemon yellow.
Mrs. D. Buller (H.T.).—Rosy deep carmine, with lemon base, imbricated bloom.
Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.).—Colour, delicate ivory-white; delicious tea perfumed.
Mrs. G. Sawyer (H.T.).—Clear rose.
Mrs. H. Morse (H.T.).—Soft flesh cream, a marvellous habit of growth; very beautiful.
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank (H.T.).—White.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens (H.T.).—White.
Mrs. H. C. Darlington (H.T.).—An exhibition rose; colour, creamy yellow; strong.
Mrs. J. Laing (H.P.).—Beautiful pink.
Mrs. R. D. McClure (H.T.).—Salmon pink; vigorous; good form.
Mrs. Redford (H.T.).—Bright apricot orange; very striking variety; free blooming.
Mrs. Theo. Roosevelt (H.T.).—Creamy white.
Mrs. David McKee (H.T.).—A beautiful cream.
Mrs. W. C. Egan.—Soft pink.
Noella Nabonnand (T. Cl.).—Velvety crimson.
Orleans (Poly.).—Bright carmine.
Padre (H.T.).—Coppery scarlet, flushed with yellow at the base at petals.
Papa Gontier (T.).—Rosy crimson bud; distinct.
Paul's Scarlet.—Rich, vivid scarlet.
Penelope (T.).—Dark crimson, centre white.
Perle des Jardins (T.).—Canary yellow.
Prince Camille de Rohan (H.P.).—Crimson.
Radiance (H.T.).—Brilliant carmine.

Red Letter Day (H.T.).—Scarlet crimson.
Rev. F. Page Roberts (H.T.).—Rich "Marechal Neil" colour, occasionally veined with buff.
Rev. Williamson (H.T.).—Long pointed buds, opening coral red, shaded carmine lake.
Rehd. E. West (H.T.).—Cadium yellow.
Richmond (H.T.).—Pure red and scarlet.
Rose d'Evian (T.).—Carmine and rose.
Rhea Reid (H.T.).—Beautiful velvety crimson.
Shot Silk (H.T.).—Bright cherry cerise.
Sinica Alba (Cl.).—Large, single, pure white.
Sinica Anemone (Cl.).—Large, single; pink.
Snowflake (Wickuriana).—A snow-white Rambler; free flowering; trusses.
Souv. de Claudius Penoyal (H.T.).—Vigorous growth; colour rich crimson red.
Souvenir de Georges Pernet (H.T.).—Vigorous grower; colour, beautiful Orient red.
Souvenir de Claudius Pernet (H.A.B.).—Sunflower yellow, deeper in the centre.
Souv. de J. B. Ferguson (H.T.).—Growth vigorous; colour, salmon pink, shaded buff.
Souv. de Marie Zayas.—Vivid carmine.
Souvenir de Leonie Viennot (T. Cl.).—Silvery-rose; climbing.
Souv. H. A. Verschuren.—Cadium yellow, large.
Sunset (T.).—Deep apricot.
Sunburst (H.T.).—Fine, long-pointed bud; flower large; is a superb cadium yellow.
Sunstar (H.T.).—Orange, edged and veined vermilion.
Sunny South (H.T.).—Pink, flushed carmine.
Tausendschou (Rambler).—Soft pink.
The Bride (T.).—Pure white, tinted rose.
Viscountess Devenport (H.T.).—Rich Indian yellow.
Victory (H.T.).—Glowing scarlet blooms, long and pointed, of excellent form.
Warrior (H.T.).—Blood red; large, double.
Wedding Bells (P. Cl.).—Shell pink.
White Maman Cochet (T.).—Pure white sport.
William Allen Richardson (Nois. Cl.).—Orange.
William Shean (H.T.).—Purest pink, immense.
Yvonne Vacherot (H.T.).—White, suffused pink.

PACKING.

The following charges are made for packing Standard Roses for Post or Rail:—

For Bundles containing 6 to 12 Roses ..	1/-
" " " 2 dozen Roses ..	1/6
" " " 50 Roses ..	2/6

PLANT FOOD for HOUSE PLANTS & VEGETABLES.

JAMES RAILTON'S "HORTICULTURAL PLANT FOOD."

Containers weigh about 3 lb. It is a safe and reliable food and stimulant for all vegetable and flowering plants, and splendid for top-dressing. A teaspoonful is sufficient for a 5-inch pot, sprinkled over the surface of the soil, and well watered. This may be given three times during the growing season. For surface dressing, 1 lb. per yard, when the crops are thinned.

1/- per Tin; (postage extra) 20/- per cwt.

Cheap Rose Collections.

For Descriptions see General List of Roses.

The following kinds embrace the cream of selections:—

Argus Collection.

12 Varieties, **15/-**

Madame Abel Chatenay
Golden Emblem
Madame Edouard Heriot
Chateau de Clos Vougeot
Frau Karl Druschki
Mrs. Herbert Stevens
Lady Hillingdon
Sunny South
Miss Marion Manifold
General Macarthur
Ophelia
Red Letter Day

Banksia Collection.

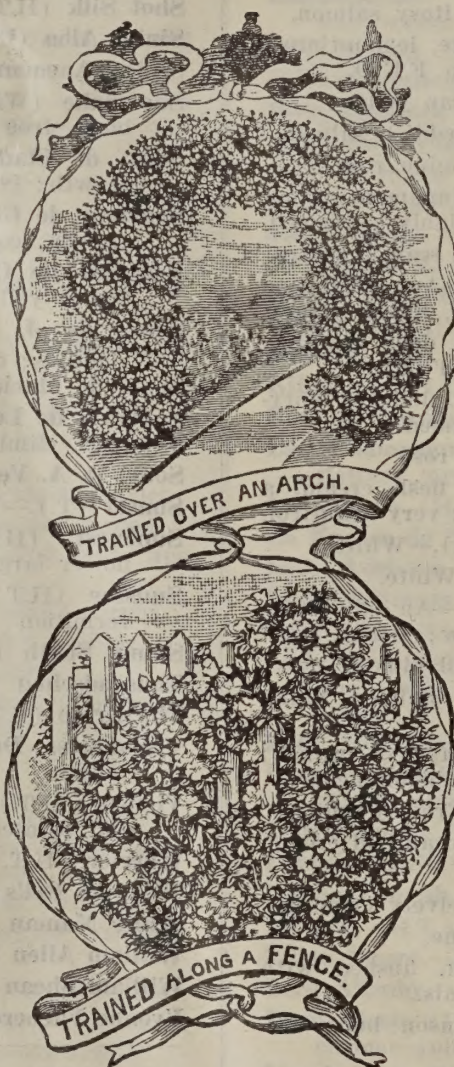
6 Varieties, **6/-**

White Banksia.
Yellow Banksia.
Fortuniana.
Fortune's Yellow.
Tausenchendon.
American Pillar

Climbing Rose Collection.

12 Varieties, **15/-**

Climbing Lady Hillingdon.
Climbing Sunburst.
Black Boy.
Marion Manifold.
Souv. de L. Viennot.
Lady Waterlow, clear salmon
Climbing Lady Ashtown.
Climbing Belle Siebrecht.
Paul's Scarlet.
Climbing White Maman
Cochet.
Climbing Mdme. A. Chatenay
Bardon Job.



Decorative Collection.

12 Varieties, **15/-**

Sunny South.
Mdme. E. Heriot.
Gwen Nash.
Red Letter Day.
Hawthorn Scarlet.
Independence Day.
Padre.
Isobel.
General McArthur.
Hadley.
General Gallieni.
Irish Elegance.

Exhibition Collection.

12 Varieties, **15/-**

Elegante.
Ophelia.
Mrs. D. Buller.
Mrs. F. Hobbs.
Sunburst.
Mrs. H. Morse.
Col. Oswald Fitzgerald.
Golden Emblem.
Lyon Rose.
C. V. Haworth.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot.
Mrs. H. Stevens.

Pergola Collection.

6 Varieties **7/6**

Lady Gay.
American Pillar.
Excelsa.
Hiawatha.
Dorothy Perkins.
Bush Fire.

Collection of Single Roses. 6 Varieties, **9/-**

Isobel.
K. of K.

Red Letter Day.
Irish Elegance.

Irish Beauty.
Irish Fireflame.

ORLEANS ROSE (Dwarf Polyantha)

For borders, low hedges, and edgings, this is one of the most charming plants that could be used. It grows from eighteen inches to two feet in height, and produces throughout the year an almost unbroken supply of the most beautiful rosy carmine blooms, borne in clusters. The decorative effect in the garden is superb, and for cutting it is also to be greatly prized. I recommend planting twelve to eighteen inches apart.

Price—1/3 each, 12/- dozen.

SEEDLING FLOWERING PLANTS

Four New Introductions of considerable Merit.

New Geum—"Lady Strathdownie."

Strong Plants, 2/6 Dozen; 15/- 100.

This is a welcome acquisition, similar to Mrs. Bradshaw. Flowers are larger; colour a true, rich, golden yellow; free flowering, borne on long stems, the general effect being a blaze of gold.

New Calendula—"Orange King Improved."

Strong Seedlings, 1/6 per Dozen; 10/- 100, posted.

Flowers are an extra large size, very double, perfect shape, of a fine, glowing orange colour; the growth is compact. Fine for bedding purposes.

New Poppy—"Improved Sunbeam."

Strong Plants, 1/6 per Dozen; 10/- 100, posted.

A wonderful improvement on the older sorts; colours embrace many new tints; the flowers are borne on long, thick stems; blossoms are three times as large as the ordinary Poppy.

Didiscus Coerulea—"Lace Flower" (West Australia).

One of the most beautiful annuals; flowers freely; dwarf habit, lasting a considerable time after being picked; color, pale lavender. Seedlings, 1/6 doz.

6d. per dozen, per post 1/-. 3/- per 100, per post 4/-. (Unless otherwise priced.)

Winter Stock Seedlings.

Four new and beautiful Stocks—(12 of each).
Posted, 2/6. 1/- dozen.

Crimson King.—This splendid stock has massive spikes of crimson blossoms.

White Princess.—The blossoms are very large, of the purest white, carried on long stems.

Beauty of Nice.—Produces strong spikes of very large blooms, delicate fleshy pink.

Peach Blossom.—The flowers are extra large and well arranged, surrounded by numerous side shoots; rosy lilac.

For Autumn and Winter Planting.

Plant March to September.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).—Mixed.

Aquilegia.—Mixed; handsome herbaceous.

Calliopsis.—Mixed sorts; very showy.

Cereopsis (Lanceolata).—Known as yellow Cosmos; a perennial variety.

Candytuft.—Mixed; all colours.

Canterbury Bells.—Mixed colours; perennial.

Carnation, Marguerite.—Mixed; all colours.

Clarkia.—Hardy annual; very pretty.

Cornflower.—Dwarf, bright blue; annual.

Daisy.—Double garden, mixed; perennial.

Dianthus.—Single and double, mixed; graceful.

Forget-Me-Not.—Beautiful little blue flower.

Foxglove (Digitalis).—Mixed; hardy perennial.

Gaillardia, Grandiflora.—Single; mixed.

Godetia.—Charming annuals; pretty colours.

Hollyhock.—Double, mixed; English varieties.

Larkspur.—Mixed colours; hardy annual.

Lobelia.—Dwarf blue; best for edging.

Lupins.—Mixed; sweet-scented annual.

Mignonette.—Sweet, large flowered.

Pansy.—Finest sorts; mixed.

Petunia.—Choice, single, mixed; very showy.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.—All colours.

Poppy, Shirley.—A very popular variety.

Poppy, Iceland.—Splendid for cutting.

Ranunculus.—Finest mixed varieties; splendid.

Schizanthus.—Showy orchid-like flower.

Stock, ten-week.—Mixed.

Sweet Peas.—Finest mixed.

Sweet William.—Double; mixed; perennial.

Wallflower.—Single; mixed; an old favorite.

For Spring and Summer Planting.

Plant September to March.

Aster.—Variety, quilled, various colours.

Amaranthus.—Sorts, richly coloured leaves.

Balsam Camellia, flowered.—Mixed; splendid.

Celosia.—Feathered Cockscomb.

Cockscomb.—Large flowered; mixed.

Cosmos.—Mixed; flowers immense size.

Marigold, French.—Mixed; crimson, maroon.

Marigold, African.—Mixed; orange and lemon.

Phlox Grandiflora.—All colours; mixed.

Portulaca.—Single, mixed; brilliant colours.

Pyrethrum Aureum.—For border edgings.

Salpiglossis.—Finest mixed; orchid-like flowers.

Sunflower, Miniature.—Compact growing

Sweet Pea.—Finest mixed varieties; best.

Zinnia Elegans.—Double, mixed.

VIOLA CORNUTA SUPERBA. Superb Bedding Plant for Borders and Masses.

This is undoubtedly the finest Novelty introduced for many years; continuous bloomer of a rich purple self, delicately scented, and should be planted in every garden in bold clumps or beds. A much-needed color, adapted for growing in every district. Should be planted 9in. apart on well-manured soil. 1/6 dozen.

Select List of Choice Flowering Plants

- Antirrhinum**—Named Varieties.—Pink, yellow, red, orange, white; semi-dwarf. 1/- dozen.
- Aster**—Tasmanian Branching, mixed colours. Plant November till March. 6d. dozen.
- Aster**—New Crego.—An improved American Aster, twisted petals, huge blossoms, grand colours. 1/- dozen. Plant November to March.
- Anemone**—St. Brigid. Mixed colours. Plant March till September. 1/- dozen.
- Aquilegia**—Long spurred; splendid mixed. Plant March till September. 1/6 dozen.
- Begonia**—Bedding varieties; splendid for effective bedding out; lovely foliage and flowers. 2/6 dozen. Plant November to April.
- Cineraria Grandiflora**—Mixed colours; fine for bedding. Plant February to June. 1/6 dozen.
- Cineraria Stellata** (Cactus or Star Shaped).—Mixed colours. Plant February to June. 1/6 dozen.
- Coleus**—Beautiful foliage plants, fine for bedding and pot culture. 2/6 dozen. Plant September to March.
- Cosmos**—Lady Lennox.—New giant blooming. Plant November till March. 6d. dozen.
- Cosmos**—Midsummer Giants.—A new Cosmos, in several shades, viz., flesh pink, orange pink, apple blossom. 1/- dozen. Plant November to March.
- Canterbury Bell**—Improved Cup and Saucer. Mixed colours. Plant February till November. 1/- dozen.
- Cosmos**—New Double.—Mixed. Plant November till March. 1/- dozen.
- Delphinium**—Blue Butterfly.—Violet blossoms; very pretty; splendid for bedding; free flowering; height, 12 inches. 1/- dozen. Plant October to April.
- Delphinium**—Kelway's Strain.—Finest mixed. Plant February to December. 1/6 dozen. One year old crowns, 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
- Dahlia**—All Varieties.—Mixed colours. Plant August till December. 1/- dozen.
- Daisy**—Giant Flowering.—White and Mixed. Plant April till October. 1/- dozen.
- Geum**—Mrs. Bradshaw.—One of the finest border perennials grown; bright scarlet. Plant March till September. 1/6 dozen.
- Heliotrope**—Finest mixed. Plant October till February. 2/- dozen.
- Mixed Seedlings**—Splendid assortment. Plant all the year. 6d. dozen.
- Marigold**—Giant Tree.—Mixed colours. Plant September till March. 1/- dozen.
- Mimulus**—Monkey Musk.—For pots and baskets. Plant March till September. 1/- dozen.
- Nemesia Suttonii**—Mixed colours; splendid for massing. Plant February to September. 1/- dozen.
- Petunia**—Giants of California. Plant August till February. 4/6 dozen.
- Primula Malacoides**—Winter flowering; the finest bedding plant for the cold weather. Plant February till July. 1/- dozen.
- Poppy**—Oriental.—Mixed colours. Plant March till September. 1/- dozen.
- Pansy**—Federation, Masterpiece, Mde. Perret, etc. Mixed colours. Plant February till September. 1/6 dozen.
- Primrose and Polyanthus**—Mixed colours. Plant March till September. 4/6 dozen.
- Pansy**—Bath's Empress.—Beautiful, spotted and blotched, of enormous size. 2/6 dozen. Plant March to September.
- Penstemon**—Gloxinia Flowered.—Handsome perennials, long tubular flowers. 1/6 dozen. Plant March to November.
- Portulaca**—Double mixed. Plant September till March. 1/- dozen.
- Ranunculus**—Choicest hybrids; extra selected; lovely colours, double and single. 1/- dozen. Plant May to September.
- Scabiosa**—Azure Fairy.—Lovely sky-blue blossoms, perfectly double, on long stems. 1/6 dozen. Plant April to October.
- Sweet Peas**—Spencer's finest kinds. Plant March till October. 6d. dozen.
- Sweet Peas**—Winter flowering. Mixed colours. Plant January till May. 1/- dozen.
- Shasta Daisy**—Splendid for cutting. Plant January till December. 1/- dozen.
- Salvia Bonfire**—Bright scarlet blossoms. Plant October till March. 1/6 dozen.
- Verbena**—Mammoth mixed varieties. Plant March till September. 1/- dozen.
- Violas**—Purple, yellow, white, blue; valuable for bedding. Strong plants; very effective. 1/- dozen. Plant April to September.
- New Zinnias**—Dahlia flowered; flowers of immense size; colours most intense: rich shades. 2/- dozen. Plant November to March.

General List of Carnations

1/- Each 12/- Dozen.



Adeline Carter.—New shade helio., red lines.
Alma Ward.—Cerise pink.
Antonia.—Yellow, edged crimson.
Aurora.—Yellow ground, edged red.
Avignon.—Yellow ground, marked speckled red.
Baroness de Brien.—Flesh pink.
Black Chief.—Deep velvety crimson.
Brilliance.—Bright scarlet, edged chocolate.
Delia.—White ground, flaked purple and pink.
Denet.—Light pink.
Echo.—Scarlet.
Egypt.—Deep maroon.
Enchantress.—Delicate flesh pink.
Enchantress Supreme.—Pale salmon pink.
Fair Maid.—Flesh pink.

Gala Day.—Deep pink.
Gazella.—Pure white, laced with carmine.
Glory.—Glowing scarlet.
Heather Keep.—White, slightly fringed.
Helen Gould.—Clear rose shade.
Hesper.—Bright scarlet.
Highfield Beauty.—Clear rose pink.
Juliet.—Yellow, evenly striped with purple.
Lady Allington.—Rich salmon Gould.
Lane's Crimson.—Rich bright crimson.
Lyndall.—Deep pink.
Manicata.—Pink, with markings of red.
Marden.—Pure white, edged purple.
Maritza.—Midway maroon and purple.
Masterpiece.—Pretty shade scarlet.
Matchless.—Pure white.
Mikado Seedling.—Crimson.
Mona.—Cerise lake.
Mrs. A. Waterman.—Yellow, & crimson.
Mrs. E. E. Powell.—White.
Mrs. J. Wren.—White, striped: pink.
Mrs. G. Johnston.—Pink.
Miss Myrtle.—Cream, edged scarlet.
Miss Walton.—Light heliotrope.
Neron.—A rosy lavender.
Octoroon.—Maroon.
Othello.—Dark purple.
Peach Blossom.—Salmon pink, edged white.
Phyllis Magno.—Yellow, edged scarlet.
Planet.—White, striped purple.
President.—Bright deep crimson.
Purple Perfection.—Purple.
Purity.—Pure white.
Red Clipper.—Red.
Rose Day.—Deep pink.
Red Lawson.—Red.
Regina.—Salmon pink (tinged).
Robert Williams.—Bright orange, striped.
Rose Pink Enchantress.—Rose pink.
Royal Purple.—A bright pink.
Salamander.—Henna pink.
Scarlet Glow.—Bright scarlet.
Silvan.—Pure white.
Storm Cloud.—Lavender fringed.
Sultan.—Deep crimson.
Thomas Bates.—White, purple markings.
Variiegated Carola.—Light pink, shaded purple.
Washington.—Delicate shade of pink.
Wattle Blossom.—Clear yellow.
White Enchantress.—Splendid white.
White Perfection.—Beautiful white.
White Queen.—White.
Zelinda.—White, heavily lined crimson.

Carnation Alwoodi.

The New Perpetual Flowering Pinks.

An entirely new hardy flowering plant, which, for freedom of bloom, hardiness, fascination and clove-like scent, is hard to equal. For massing and cut-flower work they are hard to beat. They are of

the easiest cultivation, and flower throughout the year. Although allied to the Carnation, they are quite distinct, the flowers being smaller, whilst the plant's are dwarf and compact.

Price, 1/6 Each; 15/- Dozen.

Albert.—Pale delicate mauve; single.

Harold.—Large double white.

Jean.—White, with violet centre.

Mary.—Pale rose pink, maroon centre.

Phyllis.—Deep rose pink.

Robert.—Old rose, light maroon centre; single.

Rufus.—Red maroon, erect habit.

Susan.—Pale lilac, large black eye.

Japanese Chrysanthemums.

Price, 1/- each; 12/- dozen

The Chrysanthemum will thrive well in almost any soil, providing it has been well worked and manured.

They should be planted in October and November, and a strong stake placed to each plant. Stop the shoots once or twice to produce a bushy growth, and water freely in dry weather.

Disbudding to a great extent is necessary where good blooms are desired, as the plants produce far more flower buds than they can bring to maturity. This will greatly enhance the size and beauty of the flowers.

The following list comprises the finest varieties:—

Alice Benson.—Beautiful white.

Alexander De Lacy.—Crimson, very large.

Bessie Cook.—Pink, with silvery reverse.

Bessie Robinson.—Old gold, heavily marked orange.

Bronze Meudon.—Colour varies from almost yellow to terra-cotta.

Dr. I. M. Inglis.—Purple amaranth, with silvery reverse.

Dr. Jacobs.—Deep crimson, with gold reverse.

Edith Cavell.—Light chestnut, with gold reverse.

Evelyn Ferguson.—Reddish salmon bronze.

F. S. Vallis.—Canary yellow.

Glenartney.—Salmon, with gold reflex.

Golden Champion.—Beautiful golden yellow, bronze yellow centre.

Gladys Blackburn.—Yellow, tinged with bronze.

Harry Pride.—Terra-cotta, with light buff reverse.

Hammond Phillips.—Light pink.

H. V. West.—Deepest yellow.

Ilma Ratten.—Silvery pink.

J. H. Perry.—Purple crimson, with silvery reverse.

J. S. Lloyd.—Primrose sport of the now popular Wm. Turner.

Kara Dow.—Chestnut, with gold reverse.

Louisa Pockett.—Pure white; enormous bloom.

Lilian B. Bird.—Pink; fine decorative variety.

Lady Stanley.—Mauve pink, with a silvery reverse.

Lady Stradbroke.—White, shaded heliotrope.

Lucy Cross.—Rich golden bronze, with old gold reverse.

Mr. Al. Jones.—A glorified Nellie Pockett.

Mrs. Norman Bayles.—Large yellow.

Mr. S. Gilbert Drabble.—White.

Mrs. R. Luxford.—Indian red, with gold reverse.

Mrs. David Syme.—Large white.

Mrs. A. J. Weller.—Chestnut and gold.

Mr. T. Slack.—Crimson.

Miss E. Dunstan.—Pure white.

Miss M. Jones.—Old gold.

Mrs. W. A. Reed.—Fiery scarlet; very large bloom.

J. Meudon.—Bright pink, with silvery white reverse.

Mrs. Frank Rigg.—Mauve, with silvery reverse.

Mrs. Harry Turner.—Very dark crimson.

Mrs. Rupert Wilkes.—Beautiful golden yellow, with crimson markings.

Mrs. E. Kerr Shaw.—Very large salmon buff.

Mrs. Roger Thomson.—Most beautiful yellow.

Mrs. L. J. Reuter.—High-class pure white.

Mrs. G. Lloyd Wigg.—Pale yellow.

Nellie Frances.—Old gold, marked reddish bronze.

Olive Hopkins.—White, with greenish centre.

Pockett's Late Bronze.—Very large.

Pockett's Surprise.—Rosy crimson.

Pockett's Crimson.—Deep crimson.

Primrose.—Pale yellow.

Primrose Mrs. G. Drabble.—This is a sport from Mrs. G. Drabble.

Renown.—Rich dark crimson, with gold reverse.

Rose Day.—Beautiful pink; largest blooms.

R. M. Quittenton.—Crimson reflexing.

Rose Pockett.—Old gold, shaded salmon.

Ruby Jones.—Deep yellow.

Souci d'Or.—Most beautiful decorative variety.

T. H. Jackson.—Crimson, with gold reverse.

Undaunted.—Purple, with silver reverse.

Wm. Turner.—Purest white.

W. P. Frances.—Dark crimson, distinct.

W. Mease.—Old rosy cerise.

W. L. White.—Amaranth, with silvery reverse.

Yellow Louisa Pockett.—Very fine yellow.

List of New Chrysanthemums.

Alcaldi.—Brilliant crimson bronze, the brightest colour of all the early-flowering blooms from February to end of April. 2/6.

Cranford Pink.—Soft shade of pink, free flowering and of medium height; suitable for growing beds or using for sprays. 2/6.



Alec Aikman.—Chestnut and gold, with broad petals, slightly incurved. 3/6.

Blanche de Poitou.—Purest white, of incurving type; very large decorative; beautiful variety for market or other purposes. In France and England they grow this very extensively. 2/6.

Candida.—Purest white, dwarf bushy habit; ideal for cutting, garden decoration or market; flowers from January till May. 1/6.

Cr. Wm. Brunton.—Japanese; dark crimson, with chocolate and gold reverse. With this variety we have ideal growth, flower stem, colour, free blooming and keeping qualities. 3/6.

Hollicot Yellow.—Buttercup yellow, dwarf branching habit, with small healthy foliage, flowering from January till May. 1/6.

Jean Patterson.—A rich-glowing coppery bronze, it is of dwarf bushy habit, and the color is distinct from any previous production. 3/-.

Lady Brunton.—Delicate shell pink, of perfect incurving form, the growth, stem and keeping qualities being excellent. 5/-.

Lilian J. Renshaw.—Japanese salmon, with buff reverse; very easy grower, coming well on any bud. 2/6.

Majestic.—Golden amber, dwarf habit; nice healthy foliage, with ideal flower stem. 3/6.

Marshal Foch.—Large exhibition variety; colour, soft yellow; late buds often edged with red. 2/6.

Mrs. A. J. Whitcher.—Japanese; colour, pale heliotrope or Enchantress; nice growth and stem; very suitable for decorative work. 2/6.

Mrs. H. P. Fleming.—Large exhibition variety; colour, rosy lilac on white ground. 2/6.

Pink Delight.—Very delicate pearly pink; dwarf bushy habit, flowering February to May. 2/-.

Rayonnante.—Shrimp pink; long quilled petals, somewhat like that popular variety, Lilian P. Bird, being much larger; three times the size; flowers March to May. 2/6.

Terra Cotta.—Japanese; large flower, with stout stem; strong grower; an exhibition variety. 2/6.

Uxbridge Pink.—Rose pink, dwarf bushy habit, and suitable for any purpose; flowers March till May. 2/-.

Victory.—Flower of remarkable depth, florets being of great length; has pink tinge; this gradually disappears as flower ages, leaving pure white. 2/6.

Wm. Renshaw.—Salmon rose; typical decorative of medium size; wiry stem and small foliage. 2/6.

HAIRY AND SPIDERY CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

1/6 Each; 15/- Dozen.

SINGLE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

1/- Each; 10/- Dozen.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF VARIETIES

VERANDAH PLANTS.

Strong Plants, 1/- to 2/6 each, except where otherwise marked.

So many lovers of plants have no opportunity of indulging in their hobby, except in a verandah garden, that I have added a short list of plants which can be successfully cultivated in pots or boxes in this way. They will all thrive, providing the ends of the verandah are closed in to prevent sharp currents of air blowing on them. In cold districts a screen in front will prevent frosts from injuring them.

Aspidistra.—Very hardy; handsome foliage. 2/6.

Asparagus Plumosus.—Very handsome pot plant. 1/-.

Aucuba.—Charming foliage plant. 1/6.

Azalea.—Very showy verandah plants; free bloom. From 1/6.

Aralia Sieboldi.—Handsome foliage. 1/-.

Begonia Rex.—Ornamental foliage, beautifully marked. 1/6.

Calla (Lily of the Nile).—Fine foliage; easiest culture. 1/6.

Coleus.—Beautiful ornamental leaves; various kinds. 1/- each.

Epiphyllum.—Cactus family; effective ver. plants. 2/-.

Ferns.—Fine, hardy varieties, in pots. 1/-, 1/6, 2/6.

Fuchsias.—In splendid variety; single and double. 1/-.

Farfugium Grande.—Green leaves, blotched yellow. 2/-.

Geraniums.—Very hardy; ever blooming. 1/-.

Heliotrope.—Sweet-scented, favourite flowering plants. 1/-.

Hydrangea.—Fine flowering plants. 1/6.

Imantophyllum.—Orange flowers. 2/6.



Rex Begonia

Maranta.—Very pretty decorative plant. 1/6.

Mimulus Musk.—Make charming pot plants. 1/-.

Ophiopogon.—Violet flowers; variegated foliage. 1/6.

Palms.—I can supply these in all sizes and varieties. 2/6 upwards.

Primula Obconica.—Beautiful pot plant. 1/-.

Small Tree Ferns.—2/6 upward.

Staghorn Ferns.—Grown on walls are very beautiful. 5/- upwards.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

1/3 each; 12/- dozen

Alice Amos.—Colour, pure white; large blooms.
Albert E. Amos.—Crimson, very free flowering.
Ally Purcell.—Very large scarlet.
Alexander Kennedy.—Deep crimson.
A. R. Perry.—Old rose, tipped with gold.
Bacchus Pride.—White, striped with scarlet.
Betty Saywell.—Clear orange scarlet.
Beryl.—Graceful flowers of pink tints.
Blue Peter.—Clear purple, with blue tints at tips of petals.
Christine Prior.—Colour, old gold at centre, orange scarlet on older florets.
Champion.—Clear crimson scarlet.
Clunes.—Amber, brightening to light straw colour.
Clincher.—Heliotrope, changing to white; very fine.
Coronia.—Clear medium yellow.
Councillor.—Pure yellow at base.
Darley.—Rich purplish crimson.
Dan Bedgood.—Dark crimson.
Doris Tindale.—Yellow at centre, suffusing to chestnut bronze.
Dominion.—Old gold and bronze.
Dorothy Hawes.—Beautiful clear rosy purple.
Fred Whenham.—Warm fawn pink.
Frank Mandrell.—Crimson, good form.
F. W. Fellows.—Bright orange scarlet.
Fascination.—White in centre, soft pink toward tips of petals.
Flora Tressider.—Clear yellow.
Gloriosa.—Massive blooms crimson scarlet.
Gallipoli Hero.—Silvery pink.
Golden Wave.—Rich pure yellow.
Gigantic.—Pure old gold.
Gen. Smith Dorrien.—Scarlet.
Golden Rain.—Clear yellow.
Guardian.—Crimson scarlet glowing.
Homer.—Bright maroon, very large.
Harry Crabtree.—Purplish crimson.
H. L. Bronson.—White in centre, changing to deep rose.
Indian Chief.—Very large flower, red.
J. H. Jackson.—Intense blackish maroon, enormous blooms.
John Riding.—Rich crimson.
Jean Watson.—White tinted pink; early bloom.
Jessie Tricker.—Crimson scarlet, good shape.
J. McLennan.—Rich golden yellow.
Lady Stanley.—Rich glowing crimson.
Lady Hennesy.—Deep yellow.
Lieut. Robinson, V.C.—Clear ruby red.
Mrs. G. Eakins.—Bronzy yellow.
Mrs. F. Smedley.—An excellent yellow.

Mrs. Alfred Harvey.—Light salmon pink.
Mary Purrier.—Brilliant scarlet; fine exhibition variety.
Mary Sparks.—Golden yellow in centre, deepening to rosy tints.
Mrs. D. Crane.—Purest pearly white.
Mrs. J. Brundrett.—Salmon, overlaid with cerise.
Mrs. J. T. Harrie.—Rich crimson.
Mrs. W. Allaway.—Lilac pink.
Mrs. Arthur Syme.—Deep bronzy orange.
Marquis.—Purplish crimson.
Mrs. Rothwell Gordon.—Pink, shaded to white.
Mystic.—Large bronzy pink.
New Guinea.—Gold.
Norman.—Scarlet, shaded orange.
Periscope.—Very large flowers.
Princess.—Yellow, changing to lilac rose.
Pierrot.—Deep amber, tipped with white.
Planet.—White, changing to rosy pink.
Perrypong.—Belladonna pink.
Phenomenal.—This dahlia is totally distinct.
Rival.—Crimson scarlet.
Royalist.—Crimson, with purplish tint.
Red Admiral.—Rich fiery scarlet.
Royal Sussex.—Red, shaded with orange.
Rothwell Gordon.—Carmine, paling to yellow.
Redwing.—Yellow at base to light orange.
Romeo.—Reddish tint, splashed crimson.
Squirrel.—Deep yellow.
Sir Doug. Haig.—Lovely combination of tints of pink.
Sir Ross Smith.—White, free flowering.
Snow Bunting.—Pure white.
Signal.—Striking brilliant orange scarlet.
Snowdon.—Pure white.
Samuel Sue.—Base of petals sulphur yellow, shading to pale flesh.
Stiletto.—Deep yellow.
Superb.—Deep velvety crimson.
Sussex.—Purest white.
Sherlock.—Bronze; fine garden variety.
Satisfaction.—Yellow, tinged with veined lilac.
The Imp.—Darkest dahlia in commerce.
The Quaker.—White centre, tinged with lightest pink.
The Swan.—Pure white.
T. W. Clifton.—Pale pink.
Union Jack.—Bright red, shaded white.
Valiant.—Giant flower; brilliant crimson.
Wild Rose.—Pale pink, deepening to pale lilac at tips.
W. E. Peters.—Crimson scarlet.
White Wing.—White; very fine.
White Lady.—Pure white, of finest form.

COLLARETTE DAHLIAS

1/3 Each. 12/- Dozen.

Albert E. Watkins.—Crimson, edged pink.
Autumn Tints.—Salmon, terra-cotta.
Bert Spargo.—Deep crimson, edged pink.
Brilliance.—Bright orange scarlet, with clear yellow collar.
Cpl. Ed. Drury.—Salmon terra-cotta, with neat yellow collar.
Canterbury.—Pale yellow, suffused bright crimson.
Cora.—Crimson, with pale yellow collar.
Dragonfly.—Bright purple, white and striped collar.
Dignity.—Scarlet, yellow collar.
Diadem.—Large puce, pink collar.
Doris.—White at tips, deep rose.
Garland.—Deep scarlet, yellow collar.
Geant De Lyon.—Crimson maroon, large white collar.

Hazel.—White ground, flushed pink and rose.
Hollyrood.—Rich ruby, with golden tips.
John Bull.—Velvety crimson; collar white.
Jones' Pride.—Crimson, pale yellow collar.
Lucifer.—White and crimson, white collar.
Mdme. Poirer.—Purplish violet, white collar.
Myra.—Orange scarlet, yellow collar.
Peace.—Plum colour, with white collar.
Nightingale.—Soft reddy orange.
Phyllis Hodgens.—Rich cerise, collar white.
Pilot.—Purplish crimson, with white collar.
Regularity.—Purplish crimson.
Rosette.—Yellow at base, creamy edgings.
Swallow.—Pure white.
Victor Hugo.—Crimson shade, bordered with white.
Vera.—Red, marginal yellow.
W. Brown.—Maroon crimson.

SHOW DAHLIAS

1/6 Each; 15/- Dozen.

POM POM DAHLIAS

1/6 Each; 15/- Dozen.

A SPLENDID SELECTION TO CHOOSE FROM.

PAEONY DAHLIAS

1/3 Each; 12/- Dozen (unless otherwise mentioned).

Belvit.—Large purplish plum colour.
Burne Jones.—Pink heliotrope.
Bertha von Suttner.—Salmon pink, shaded yellow.
Canary.—Large yellow.
Chas. Jones.—Deep rose pink.
C. S. Hood.—Scarlet magenta.
Dr. Peary.—Velvety crimson.
Dormouse.—Deep crimson.
Essendon.—Golden yellow, with pale buff.
Ethel Knott.—Lemon yellow, shaded pink and buff.
Edna.—Buff, with red markings.
Fan Tan.—Yellow, overlaying scarlet.
Galah.—Deep rose pink.
Goldfinch.—One of the best clear yellow.
Gorgeous.—Deep orange yellow.
Holman Hunt.—Crimson maroon.
Harmony.—Ivory white to cream.
Hebe.—Pearl, shaded mauve.
Koorine.—Delicate cream, shaded with pink.
Lr. Gan.—Light crimson.
Liberty.—Large salmon scarlet.
Lord Moilner.—Cream, overlaid with rose pink.
Madonna.—Pure white.
Mrs. J. Clarkson.—Orange buff.
Mrs. Fred Boyd.—Canary yellow.
Mrs. W. Chalmers.—Light pink.
Mrs. W. Drake.—Clear crimson.

Miss Sophie Savory.—Pale yellow.
Modesty.—Pale damask pink.
Mrs. F. Fleming.—Golden yellow, flushed with orange.
Mrs. Stanley James.—Old gold.
Mrs. Nation.—Flesh pink, shading to white.
Mrs. Page.—Yellow ground, suffused cherry red.
Mrs. W. Egan.—Pure white, very large.
Miss Ada Condor.—Clear salmon, suffused apricot.
Mrs. J. Reid.—Pink, overlaid with salmon.
Miss Gordon.—Sulphur yellow.
Miss Gwen Edison.—Flowers deep lilac.
Mrs. Bernard Nolan.—Rich bronzy apricot.
Otterman.—Large massive red.
Orange Perfection.—First-class orange.
Peter Dawson.—Crimson scarlet.
Rita English.—Salmon apricot.
Rembrandt.—Apple blossom pink.
Roy Pockett.—Fiery scarlet on a yellow ground.
Sylvia.—Salmon apricot.
South Pole.—White.
Sir A. Stanley.—Cherry red, suffused and tipped pale yellow.
The Geisha.—Yellow, overlaid with rich scarlet.
V.C.—Loveliest apricot shade.
Vandyke.—Salmon and buff.

The Finest Decorative Dahlia Grown!

NEW STIFF STEMMED DECORATIVE DAHLIA

"Dorothy Railton"

Exquisite Shade of Lavender.

5/- each.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Amun Ra.—Gorgeous coppery orange, shading to gold and amber. 2/6.

Alexandra.—Pure white. 2/6.

Bessie Boston.—Brilliant scarlet crimson. 2/6.

Big Ben.—Deep purple. 2/6.

Border King.—Apricot yellow, shaded salmon, deeper towards centre flowers; large and of good formation. 3/6.

Black Beauty.—2/6

Berengaria.—Orange at centre to gold; marvellous flower.

Bertie Harry.—Velvety maroon. 2/6.

Black Prince.—Maroon crimson. 2/6.

Californian Enchantress.—Pink, with light centre. 2/6.

Don Jasper.—Centre petals yellow, overlaid scarlet. 2/6.

Fred Ransome.—Deep blackish maroon; first class. 2/6.

Godfree Crimson.—Bright crimson. 2/6.

Golden Queen.—Crimson. 2/6.

H. Phillips.—Clear yellow. 2/6.

Harry Davidson.—Deep pink; very pretty. 2/6.

Kitty Rodgers.—Soft tint of pink on a white ground. 2/6.

La Favorite.—Deep orange scarlet. 2/6.

Orange Boven.—Deep orange. 3/6.

President Wilson.—Intense vermilion scarlet. 2/6.

Protest.—A new shade of salmon cerise. 3/6.

Purple Prince.—Deep velvety purple, marked with dark claret. 2/6.

Rose Day.—Pink.

Remembrance.—Clear lilac mauve; best mauve, 2/6; decorative, 3/6.

Scottish Chief.—Old gold, tipped with white. 2/6.

Salmonea.—Soft salmon pink, with suffusion of gold. 2/6.

Zebra.—Spotted white and red. 2/6.

"The Herald" 12 Dahlias

The following is the result of the plebiscite taken through the columns of the "Herald" to determine which Dahlias are considered the most popular and best for general garden culture:—

CACTUS.

F. W. Fellowes

Jean Watson

Mrs. G. Eakins

Valiant

Lady Hennessy

Ally Purcell

PAEONY.

Mrs. W. Egan

Mrs. Stanley James

C. S. Hood

Holman Hunt

Sophie Savory

Sylvia

For Descriptions, see General List.

1/- each; 12/- dozen.

CLIMBING AND TWINING PLANTS.

D. Deciduous.

E. Evergreen.

Ampelopsis (Virginian Creeper)

- D. **Hederacea** (American Ivy).—1/6 each.
 D. **Henryana** (New).—Very fine. 1/6 each.
 D. **Lowii**.—Close clinging creeper. 1/6 each.
 D. **Veitchii**.—One of the best for all purposes.
 Extra strong plants. 1/6 each.

Asparagus

This is one of the most elegant foliage plants for cutting purposes for bouquets, etc.

- E. **Capensis**.—1/- each.
 E. **Plumosa Nana**.—1/- each.
 E. **Sprengeri**.—Drooping habit. 1/- each.
 E. **Tenuissimus**.—1/6 each.

Bignonia (Trumpet Vine)

Fast growers and profuse bloomers.

- E. **Capreolata**.—Orange and red; distinct. 1/6.
 E. **Cherere**.—Orange and red. 2/- each.
 E. **Excelsa**.—Yellow and white. 1/6 each.
 E. **Lindleyana**.—Lilac. 1/6 each.
 E. **Tweediana**.—Golden yellow. 1/6 each.
 E. **Venusta**.—Orange. 2/- each.

Bougainvilleas

Gorgeous flowering plants, lasting a long time in flower. They succeed best in a sunny situation.

- E. **Braziliensis**.—Terra cotta. 1/6 each.
 E. **Cypheri**.—Dark magenta. 1/- each.
 E. **Glabra**.—Magenta. 1/6 each.
 E. **Glabra Sandriana**.—Violet red. 1/6 each.
 E. **Magnifica Traili**.—Purple. 1/6 each.
 E. **Refulgens**.—Purple mauve. 1/6 each.
 E. **Spectabilis**.—Magenta. 1/6 each.
 E. **Speciosa Variegata**.—2/6 each.

Campsidium

Fine evergreen climbers, with handsome dark green foliage; creamy white flowers in bunches.

- E. **Filicifolium**.—1/6 each.
 E. **Valdivianum**.—1/6 each.

Clematis

- D. **Montana**.—Pure white. 1/6 each.
 D. **Montana Rosea**.—Pink. 2/- each.

Cobea

Quick-growing climbers, with large bell-shaped flowers.

- E. **Scandens**.—Purple. 1/6 each.
 E. **Alba**.—White. 1/6 each.

Dolichos

Well-known climbers.

- E. **Lignosus**.—Rosy lilac. 1/6 each.
 E. **Lignosus Alba**.—White. 1/6 each.

Eccremocarpus (Calompelis)

- E. **Scabra**.—Orange flowers. 1/6 each.

Ficus

- E. **Minima**.—Small dark green foliage. 1/6.
 E. **Radicans**.—Large leafed variety. 1/6 each.
 E. **Stipulata**.—Climbing Fig. 1/6 each.

Fuchsia

- E. **Kirkii** (Procumbens).—Excellent plant for baskets; red berries. 1/6 each.

Gelsimium (Carolina Jasmine)

An excellent plant for a low trellis, producing beautiful yellow flowers; sweetly scented.

- E. **Sempervirens**.—1/6 each.

Hardenbergia (Sarsaparilla)

Tree-flowering, showy and hardy climbers for exposed positions.

- E. **Digitata**.—Purple and white. 1/6 each.
 E. **Lindleyana**.—Dark blue. 1/6 each.
 E. **Monophylla**.—Purple. 1/6 each.
Monophylla Alba.—White. 1/- each.

Hedera (Ivy) Well-known hardy climbers.

- E. **Several varieties**. From 1/- each.

Hoya (Wax Plant)

A pretty climber, suitable for a warm, dry situation.

- E. **Carnosa**.—Pink. 1/6 each.

Ipomea

A handsome, rapid-growing climber, producing large, convolvulus-like flowers throughout the autumn.

- E. **Learii**.—Blue. 1/6 each.

Jasminium (Jasmine)

Favourite climbers for sheltered positions; sweetly scented.

- E. **Gracilis**.—White. 1/6 each.
 E. **Grandiflorum**.—White. 1/6 each.
 E. **Officinalis**.—Common white. 1/6 each.
 E. **Nudiflora**.—Yellow. 1/6 each.
 E. **Primulinum**.—Bright yellow. 1/6 each.

Kenneyda

Handsome twining plants; excellent for a trellis.

- E. **Nigricans**.—Black and yellow. 1/6 each.
 E. **Rubicunda**.—Red. 1/6 each.
 E. **Comptoniana**.—Violet purple. 1/6 each.

Lapageria

Very beautiful evergreen climbers, producing large, bell-shaped flowers; spotted internally.

- E. **Rosea**.—Carmine. 5/- each.
 E. **Alba**.—White. 12/6 each.

Lathyrus (Everlasting Pea)

- E. **Latifolius Albus**.—White. 1/6 each.
 E. **Latifolius Delicata**.—Rose. 1/6 each.
 E. **Latifolius Rosea**.—Pink. 1/6 each.
 E. **White Pearl**.—1/6 each.
 E. **Pubescens**.—Blue. 1/- each.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle)

Quick-growing climbers; deliciously perfumed.

- E. **Aurea Reticulata**.—1/6 each.
 E. **Caprifolium**.—English Honeysuckle. 1/6.
 E. **Confusa**.—Yellow. 1/6 each.
 E. **Sinensis**.—White and red. 1/6 each.
 E. **Tartarica Splendens**.—Red. 1/6 each.

Lophospermum

Showy climber, tubular flowers.

- E. **Hendersoni**.—Red. 1/6 each.

Lotus

A splendid plant for rock work, bearing pea-shaped flowers in clusters.

- E. **Peliorhyncus**.—1/6 each.

Mandevillea

One of the prettiest climbers, with handsome crumpet-shaped, snow-white flowers; delightfully fragrant.

D. Suavelons.—White. 1/6 each.

Manettia

A very pretty climber, with tube-shaped flowers.

E. Bicolor.—Scarlet, tipped with yellow. 1/6 each.

E. Glabra.—Red. 1/6 each.

Maurandia

Pretty evergreen, quick-growing climbers, with elegant Gloxinia-like flowers.

E. Alba.—White. 1/6 each.

E. Barclayana.—Purple. 1/6 each.

E. Rosea.—Rose. 1/6 each.

Medeola (Smilax)

A pretty herbaceous climber, suitable for hanging baskets, etc. Invaluable to florists.

Asparagoides.—1/6 each.

Asparagoides, Myrtifolia.—Very delicate and graceful. 1/6 each.

Panicum

Very useful for baskets.

E. Variegatum.—1/6 each.

Passiflora (Passion Flower)

Very showy climbers, with dark green foliage; excellent for verandahs or trellis.

E. Bedfordiana.—Purple. 1/6 each.

E. Fragrant Beauty.—Flowers white, with purple centre, measuring 4 inches across; and delicately fragrant. 1/6 each.

E. Constance Elliot.—Pure white. 1/6 each.

E. Coerulea.—Magnificent blue flowers. 1/6.

E. Edulis (Passion Fruit).—Bears heavy crops of the well-known fruit; flowers white. 1/6 each.

E. Eynsford Gem.—Very showy, perpetual-flowering variety; colour red, shaded rose. 1/6 each.

E. Herbertiana.—White. 1/6 each.

E. Imperatrice Eugenie.—Blue and white. 1/6.

Phaseolus (Snail Flower)

Pretty and curious perennial climber, with corkscrew-shaped flowers; combination of lilac, white and yellow.

D. Caracalla.—1/6 each.

Physianthus

A very quick-growing climber.

E. Albens.—White. 1/6 each.

Rhynchospermum

A dwarf twining shrub of rather slender habit, admirably suited for pot culture as well as low trellis. The flowers are numerous, pure white, and finely scented.

E. Jasminoides.—White. 1/6 to 2/- each.

E. Jasminoides Variegata.—White. 1/6 to 2/-.

Solanum

Hardy, rapid-growing climbers.

E. Jasminoides.—White. 1/6 each.

E. Jasminoides Variegata.—White. 1/6 each.

E. Seaforthianum.—Beautiful pale lilac flowers; requires a warm situation. 1/6 each.

Stephanotis

White, waxy blooms, produced in clusters, and delightfully scented. To succeed out of doors it must be planted in a very warm, sunny situation.

E. Florabunda.—White. 5/- each.

E. Florabunda (Everlasting Variety).—White. 5/- each.

Stigmaphyllon

A dwarf climbing shrub, with pretty curiously-fringed, yellow flowers.

E. Ciliatum.—Yellow. 1/6 each.

Tacsonias

This genus bears a close resemblance to the Passion Flowers, and is equally beautiful and quick in growth; it is suitable for similar situations.

E. Eriantha.—Red. 1/- each.

E. Exoniensis.—Bright rose. 1/6 each.

E. Ignea.—Intense scarlet. 1/6 each.

E. Manicata (Scarlet Passion Flowers).—1/6.

E. Mollissima.—Pink, edible fruit. 1/6 each.

E. Morti.—Magenta. 1/6 each.

E. Smythiana.—Orange-scarlet. 1/6 each.

E. Jamesonii.—Rose colour. 1/6 each.

E. Taylorii.—Cerule. 1/6 each.

E. Tomentosa Speciosa.—1/6 each.

E. Van Volexmi.—Crimson. 1/6 each.

Tecoma

The species of this genus are exceedingly beautiful, and are among the most desirable of flowering shrubs. *T. Radicans* and *Grandiflora* will cling to stone or brick like Ivy. *T. Jasminoides* and *Australis* are twiners, the flowers of the former being large and very beautiful.

E. Australis.—Cream and brown. 1/6 each.

E. Capensis.—Orange-scarlet. 1/6 each.

D. Grandiflora.—Orange. 1/6 each.

D. Guilfoylei.—Deep crimson; fine, showy variety. 1/6 each.

E. Jasminoides.—Purple and white. 1/6 each.

E. Jasminoides Alba.—White and rose. 1/6 to 2/- each.

E. Latrobei.—Cream. 1/6 each.

D. Mackenni.—An extremely handsome climber; large trumpet-shaped flowers, rosy lilac streaked with purple. 1/6 each.

E. Molle.—Cream; very fine foliage. 1/- each.

D. Madam Galen.—Wine red. 1/6 each.

D. Manglesi.—Chestnut red. 1/6 each.

D. Rosea.—Light rose. 1/- to 1/6 each.

D. Radicans.—Reddish brown. 1/6 each.

D. Radicans Grandiflora.—Deep crimson. 1/6.

Wisteria

One of the best hardy climbers, producing in early Spring long racemes of sweetly-scented flowers. When given a sunny position and liberal manuring, they grow rapidly, and present a magnificent appearance when in bloom.

D. Frutescens.—Light purple. 1/6 each.

D. Multijuga Alba.—White; very fine. 2/-.

D. Multijuga.—Purple. 1/6 each.

D. Sinensis.—Lavender. 1/6 each.

D. Sinensis Alba.—Pure white. 2/- each.

D. Sinensis fl. pl..—Double lavender. 2/- each.

D. Sinensis Rosea (New).—Beautiful new pink variety. 2/6 each.

HEDGE PLANTS

A select list of plants most suitable for the formation of hedges. From this list, a suitable subject for almost any soil, situation, or climate can be selected. I have given the distances apart that I consider the various plants should be spaced; however, this can be varied to suit requirements. It is, however, unwise to place the plants very close, as in the struggle to exist, some are certain to fall out, and then leave ugly gaps in a promising hedge. Available at all seasons, except where otherwise mentioned.

ACMENA KINGIANA (Native Myrtle).—Plant 3 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant, of 4 to 6 feet, with bright Myrtle-like foliage, bearing in autumn clusters of large white berries, which turn pink and mauve in winter. Very effective. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

BERBERIS DARWINI.—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A neat, hardy hedge plant, of 3 to 4 feet, with small deep green foliage, covered in spring with clusters of orange flowers. Very effective. Specially suited for cool districts. 2/- each; 18/- dozen.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII (The Barberry).—Plant 3 feet apart. A distinct deciduous hedge plant, of 3 to 4 feet. In autumn the foliage turns rich crimson before falling. Flowers yellow in summer, followed by coral berries, which hang through the winter, after the foliage has gone. Ideal for mountain districts, where the rich autumn tints are very effective. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

CALIFORNIAN GOLDEN PRIVET (See *Ligustrum Ovalifolium Elegantissima*.)

CRATAEGUS CRENULATA.—Plant 3 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant, of 3 to 4 feet, that will thrive in poor, hungry, barren soil, where few other plants will attempt to grow. In spring, masses of pure white flowers, succeeded by clusters of small berries, which turn crimson in autumn. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

COPROSMA LUCIDA.—Plant 3 feet apart. A fine hedge, of 3 to 4 feet; very suitable for sandy districts, or on the sea front. 1/- each; 9/- per dozen.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA (Seedling).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A quick growing hedge, of 4 to 8 feet; quite satisfactory in heavy, cool soils, but otherwise inclined to die out after a few years. For this reason, we recommend *Cupressus Lambertiana*. 1/- each; 10/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA AUREA.—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A bright golden variety of *Macrocarpa*; very fine for cool districts, but inclined to burn under dry conditions. 3/- each; 30/- per dozen.

CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA HORIZONTALIS.—Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. The true horizontal branching variety. This is, without doubt, the finest of all hedge plants, and can be kept trimmed from 5 to 12 feet. Quite hardy and vigorous under any conditions. 3/- each; 30/- and 40/- per dozen.

CUPRESSUS TORULOSA.—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. The true variety, from cuttings. A fine silvery green foliage. Suitable for hedges of 4 to 5 feet. 2/6 each; 30/- per dozen.

ENGLISH LAUREL.—Plant 3 feet apart. A fine hedge plant for cool mountain districts; large glossy foliage. Can be kept at from 5 to 8 feet. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

ILEX AQUIFOLIA (The Holly).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A fine hedge plant, of 4 to 8 feet, for cool districts only. A well-kept holly hedge is always admired. Some very fine samples are to be found in the Macedon district. 1/6 each; 18/- per dozen.

LEPTOSPERMUM NICHOLLI (Crimson).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. The crimson-flowered tie-tree, with deep metallic foliage, makes a unique small hedge, of 3 to 4 feet, covered in spring with its showy flowers. Ideal for sandy soils. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM ELEGANTISSIMUM.—Plant 2 feet apart, in double rows. This new hedge plant is variously known as "New Golden Privet," "Japanese Variegated Privet," etc., but correctly it is the Californian Golden Privet. It is, without doubt the finest hedge plant available for hedges of 3 to 4 feet. Foliage variegated rich golden, which retains its color right through the winter. For a neat, small hedge, it has no equal. Plants from the open ground, from May to September, 6/- per dozen; 40/- per 100. In pots, during summer months, 9/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM.—Plant 3 feet apart, in double rows. The green form of the California Privet, of stronger growth than the golden form; suitable for hedges from 5 to 6 feet. Bright glossy green. From open ground, from May to September, 6/- per dozen; 40/- per 100.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA (Japanese Laurel).—Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. A fine, hardy subject for hedges of 5 to 6 feet, with large, serrated Laurel-like foliage, and white flowers in spring. The young growth, on first opening, is rich crimson. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.—Plant 3 feet apart. A very hardy hedge plant, of 4 feet, that thrives in the poorest of soils; covered in spring and summer with clusters of attractive blue flowers. 1/6 each; 12/- per dozen.

PORTUGAL LAUREL.—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A very hardy hedge plant, of 4 to 5 feet, with deep green foliage. Will thrive in the poorest of soils. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

PITTOSPORUM NIGRESCENS.—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. The small-leaved, black-flowering variety. A fine, compact hedge, of 4 to 5 feet. 1/- each; 9/- per dozen.

PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM.—Plant 2 feet apart. The large, green-leaved flowering variety, sweetly scented. A fine hedge, of 4 to 5 feet. Succeeds in dry situations. 1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

PRIVET, EVERGREEN (*Ligustrum Vulgaris*).—Plant 2 feet apart, in double rows. Common green Privet. A neat, compact hedge, of 3 to 4 feet. Available from May to September. 2/6 dozen; 15/- per 100.

PRIVET, NEW GOLDEN VARIEGATED.—(See *Ligustrum Ovalifolium Elegantissimum*.)

PRIVET, GOLDEN.—Plant 2 feet apart, in double rows. The golden foliage variety; very effective in spring and summer, but loses its color in winter. 3/- per dozen; 20/- per 100.

SALT BUSH (*Rhagodia Hastata*).—Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. The small-leaved Salt Bush. A fine, dense, compact hedge, 3 to 4 feet; foliage silvery grey; thrives in dry, poor soils. 1/- each; 9/- per dozen.

VERONICA PARVIFLORA.—Plant 3 feet apart. A hardy flowering hedge plant, 4 to 6 feet. Fine, attractive green foliage; in spring, pale pink spikes of flowers. 1/6 each; 12/- per dozen.

VIBURNUM TINUS (*Laurestinus*).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant, of 4 to 5 feet, with deep green foliage, and bunches of white flowers in spring. Very effective. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

VIBURNUM LUCIDUM (*Glossy-leaved Laurestinus*).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A stronger growing variety of *Laurestinus*, with large glossy foliage. Fine for hedges, 6 to 8 feet. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

PALMS

Chamaerops (Fan Palm).

A very hardy and useful Palm, suitable for planting in exposed positions. *Excelsa* is a large growing variety, while *Humilis* is quite dwarf, and very suitable for a specimen, where space is limited.

Excelsa (Nepaul).—1/6 to 3/6.

Humilis (S. Europe).—2/6 to 3/6.

Cocos

(Cocos Palm).

One of the most beautiful of Palms for the house or conservatory. Well established plants will succeed in a bush house or fernery if particular attention is paid to the watering. This Palm has become scarce during recent years.

Weddelliana (S. America).—Small plants, 2/6. Larger plants, 5/-.

Diplothemium

(Wine Palm).

Hardy, attractive Palm, with conspicuous blue-grey foliage. Thriving in warm, exposed positions.

Maritimum (Brazil).—3/6 to 5/-.

Kentia

(Lord Howe Island).

The most popular of all house Palms, standing the wear and tear of decorative work better than most subjects.

Belmoreana.—Fine-leaved variety. 2/6 each.

Canterburyana.—The quickest growing of all. 2/6 each.

Fosteriana.—Large, broad foliage. 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/6 to 21/- each.

Phoenix

(Date Palm).

Hardy, with the exception of *Roebelenii*, which thrives in warm districts only. Fine subjects as specimens for lawns.

Canariensis (Canary Island).—2/6, 3/6 to 21/- each.

Reclinata (Cape of Good Hope).—2/6 each.

Roebelenii (Pigmy Date).—5/- each.

Specimens in 8in., 25/- each.

Seaforthia

(Illawarra Palm).

Hardy Palm, with *Kentia*-like foliage, thriving in sheltered situations. An ideal subject as a pot plant for ferneries.

Elegans (N.S.W. and Queensland).—1/6.

Washingtonia.

(Cotton Palm).

Hardy fan Palm, with cotton-like threads.

Robusta.—2/6, 3/6 and 5/- each.

Bulbs and Tubers

Anemones.

"ST. BRIGID."

Of these lovely semi-double Anemones, I have a specially fine strain, which cannot be surpassed; they are perfectly hardy and very free flowering. The colours range from pure white to deep maroon, with all the intermediate colourings; some are beautifully striped and mottled. They are most useful to cut from, lasting a very long time in water. By planting at different periods, from February to October, you can have them to bloom at least nine months out of the twelve. I hold an immense stock, and can supply practically any quantity.

2/- doz.; 8/6 for 50; 15/- per 100.

French Crown Double Anemones.

These Anemones are a distinct race, and particularly beautiful. They have been imported from France, and customers will note the great variety of colour and size of blossoms. They are the finest in cultivation. One trial will suffice.

3d. each; 2/- dozen, posted.

Amaryllis.

Flowers are funnel-shaped, of the richest deep crimson, and blood-red; others are nearly white, and beautifully striped. 2/6 each.

Culture.—Plant from March to August, in rich, well-prepared ground, and supply liberally with water in dry weather; they like plenty of light and sunshine.

Belladonna (Belladonna Lily).—Large white flowers, shaded deep rose. 6d each; 4/- dozen.

Formosissima (Jacobean Lily).—Rich dark crimson. 9d. each; 6/- dozen.

Lycoris Radiata (Nerine japonica).—The Japanese red spider lily, most beautiful. 6d. each; 4/- dozen.

Nerine Sarniensis (Guernsey Lily).—Brilliant scarlet. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.



Single Anemones.

These single varieties should be grown in large quantities, on account of their easy culture, and the wonderful diversity of colours they yield.

3d. each; 2/- dozen, posted.

Babianas.

A handsome, hardy, bright-coloured bulb, a native of Cape Colony. Plant in a sunny, well-drained border.

Various Colours—3d. each; 2/- doz.

Crocus.

One of the prettiest of our early blooming flowers. It is a genuine favourite, and easy of culture. They grow in nearly any soil or situation, and must be planted about three inches deep, and two inches apart.

Mixed Varieties.—2/6 doz.; 3d. each.

Cyclamen.

Selected Giant Large Flowered.

I can offer dry tubers of these lovely plants in December and January, when they are at rest. Giant strain is one of the finest grown, and cannot fail to give great satisfaction.

Giant Large Flowered, White, Light Shades and Dark Shades—Separately or mixed. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Daffodils.

The following collection embraces the very choicest varieties cultivated; they are sorts that will thrive and flower splendidly in the Australian States. Daffodils are of the easiest culture, and are perfectly hardy. They should be lifted from the ground every two years.

- Albatross**.—White perianth. 1/-.
- Albicans**.—Fine white trumpet. 3d. each.
- Barri Conspicuous**.—Star Daffodil; yellow. 3d. each.
- Butter and Eggs**.—Rich double yellow. 3d. each.
- Burbridgei**.—Pure white (Poet Daffodil). 3d. each.
- Bennett Poe**.—Triandrus; novel flower, delicate pale yellow. 1/- each.
- Buttercup**.—Yellow trumpet; sweet-scented. 1/- each.
- Constellation (Inc.)**.—White perianth; yellow cup; a large flower. 1/-.
- Campernelli**.—Sweet-scented, yellow Jonquil. 3d. each.
- Cynosure**.—Large primrose perianth. 3d. each.
- Cernus**.—Silvery white; early. 3d.
- Double Roman**.—Polyanthus variety; double white. 3d.
- Duchess of Brabant**.—Beautiful type of Leedsi. 3d.
- Emperor**.—Yellow trumpet; very fine. 3d.
- Empress**.—White with yellow trumpet. 3d.
- Firebrand (Barri)**.—Pale sulphur perianth. 1/-.
- Glory of Leiden**.—Trumpet; exhibition variety; large flower. 1/6.
- Great Warley (Inc.)**.—A gigantic flower, measuring five inches across; rich golden yellow. 3/6.
- Gadfly (Inc.)**.—White perianth; flat cup. 5/-.
- Golden Spur**.—Large, rich yellow trumpet. 6d.
- Golden Mary (Star)**.—Star Daffodil; golden yellow. 3d.
- Grandis (Trumpet)**.—White perianth. 3d.
- Golden Phoenix**.—Double, deep yellow. 3d.
- Grand Monarch**.—Tazzeta; white perianth. 3d.
- Golden Bell**.—An improved Princeps. 6d.
- Gwyther (Inc.)**.—Lemon perianth, yellow cup. 3d.
- Horsfeldi**.—Yellow trumpet, white perianth. 6d.
- Ivory (Leeds)**.—Perianth, creamy white. 2/-.
- King of Netherland**.—Sulphur perianth; orange cup. 3d.
- King Alfred**.—The finest and earliest of all yellow trumpet. 1/6.
- Leeds**.—Fragrant, white, cupped. 3d.
- Lowdham Beauty**.—Giant Leeds; deep white cup; strong grower. 1/-.

- Maximum**.—Yellow trumpet perianth. 3d.
- Lord Roberts**.—Tall, large yellow trumpet. 1/-.
- Mrs. D. V. West**.—Large flowers, white perianth. 5/-.
- Michael**.—Giant yellow trumpet, of great substance. 2/6.
- M. J. Berkley**.—Trumpet; fine yellow. 6d.
- Major**.—Beautiful yellow trumpet. 6d.
- Mrs. Langtree (Leeds)**.—White perianth. 3d.
- Mrs. Walter Ware**.—A fine yellow trumpet. 6d.
- Noble**.—Sulphur perianth; a grand trumpet. 1/-.
- Orange Phoenix (Eggs and Bacon)**.—Double. 3d.
- Paper White (Polyanthus)**.—Pure white. 3d.
- Poeticus Ornatus**.—Pure white flowers. 3d.
- P. R. Barr**.—Yellow trumpet; fine form. 3d.
- Primrose (Queen Inc.)**.—Pale primrose perianth. 1/-.
- Pilgrim**.—Perfect flowers; pale lemon cup. 1/-.
- Pheasant's Eye**.—Late flowering; beautiful. 3d.
- Rugilobus**.—Yellow trumpet; sulphur perianth. 3d.
- Soleil d'Or (Poly.)**.—Rich yellow perianth; bright brick red. 3d.
- Scarlet Gem (Poetaz)**.—Rich yellow perianth; bright brick red. 2/-.
- Sir Watkin**.—Yellow trumpet, large flowers. 6d.
- Stella (Trumpet)**.—Large narrow petals. 3d.
- Undine (Leeds)**.—Snow white perianth, deeply fluted. 1/-.
- Venus (Leeds)**.—White queen type. 1/-.
- Victoria (Trumpet)**.—White perianth. 3d.
- White Pearl (Polyanthus)**.—Pure white. 3d.
- W. P. Milner (Trumpet)**.—Perianth, sulphur. 3d.
- Water Witch (Leeds)**.—Pure white, star-shaped perianth. 6d.
- White Slave (Leeds)**.—An improved White Lady. 1/-.
- White Nectarine (Leeds)**.—Creamy white, perianth, large sulphur cup. 2/-.

Dielytra (Bleeding Heart).

A popular and lovely plant for growing either in pots or in the open ground; bears rose and white flowers, in the shape of a heart, suspended on stalks in a drooping habit; 9 inches. 2/6 each.

Freesias—New Rainbow Hybrids.

Formerly only two colours of the sweet-scented *Freesias* were known, but within recent years skilful hybridising has produced various shades, and in the "Rainbow Hybrids" that I am offering will be found a variety of these new and delicate colourings.

Strong Bulbs—4d. each; 2/6 dozen, posted.

Freesias.

Pefracta Alba.

These fragrant flowers are one of the most popular bulbs for Autumn planting. They will always succeed in a warm and sunny situation. The fragrance of the flowers is always admired. Finest mixed varieties, 2d. each; 1/- dozen.

GLADIOLUS.

The Gladioli are now a great factor in every gardening scheme, and are deservedly among the most popular of hardy flowers. With the new and gorgeous colors, and the neat, erect, graceful spikes, they are indispensable in the large and small garden alike, giving blooms and pleasure from early spring till late autumn.

Few flowers are more easily grown, or give richer returns, than the Gladioli. They thrive in almost all soils, and are subject to no disease. The ground should be well and deeply dug, say, to a depth of 18 inches, and plenty of well-decayed stable manure added. Superphosphates, worked in to a depth of 3 or 4 inches below the bulbs, makes a surprising difference to the ground. This must be followed by plenty of water during the growing season.

The corms should be planted from 2 to 6 inches deep, according to the size, and about 6 inches apart. A mulch of stable manure among the stems will help to keep the soil moist.

The best effect is to be had by massing the plants. Nothing is gained by spreading them.

Lift the corms about five weeks after flowering, before the tops dry off. Dry them thoroughly, take off the stems, and store in a cool, airy half-dark place.

Six Popular Gladiolus.

Alice Tiplady.—Primulinus Hybrid. A grand Primulinus Hybrid, of most beautiful orange saffron color, probably the most attractive Gladioli in cultivation. 1/6.

12/- doz. A large flowered variety of great beauty.

Mrs. F. Pendleton.—Flowers large, of attractive light salmon pink, ground color; large, showy bloom, red blotches on lower petals. A vigorous and striking Gladioli. 1/- each; 9/- doz. The finest in cultivation; always admired.

Europe.—For purity of color, size of flower and length of spike combined, there is nothing to equal this variety. It is the connoisseur's and exhibitor's white. 1/6 each; 12/- doz. A good stem will produce 24 flowers.

Joe Coleman.—The flowers are ruffled in a pronounced fashion; flowers are well opened, of good size, and nicely formed spike; color, bright crimson with lighter centre. A fine distinct variety; one of the best ruffled class. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.

President Carnot.—Brilliant scarlet, fine bold flower; well placed on spike. I can recommend this as a grand hardy, bright-colored variety, of special value for cut flowers 1/- each.

Midsummer Dream (Primulinus).—A large, attractive flower; color, clear geranium red; very showy; one of the best Primulinus grown; splendid for cutting. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.

List of Gladiolus.

1/- each, unless otherwise mentioned.

America.—Bright lilac rose.

Amaranth.—Carmine rose; large bold 1/6

Attraction.—Dark red, large white centre.

Baron J. Hulot.—Rich indigo blue.

Blue Jay.—Deep violet; large flowers.

Brenchleyense.—Vermillion scarlet.

Byron L. Smith.—Soft lavender pink; long spikes; very attractive. 2/-.

Catharina.—Lovely blue 1/-

Catleya.—Lilac rose, with white blotch. 1/-.

Czar Peter.—Deep wine red; a fine variety. 1/-.

Clear Eye.—Brilliant scarlet; white blotch.

Conspicuous.—Light blue, dark spot on throat.

Charm.—Silvery rose, cream blotch in centre.

Capt. Brandt.—Bright scarlet, mottled deep crimson. 1/-.

Constance.—Rich salmon, lower petals orange.

Electra.—Orange red, spotted white. 1/-.

Faust.—Dark velvet red; large flowers. 1/-.

Goliath.—Dark purplish blue; a robust grower.

Glory of Holland.—Pure white; large flowers.

Golden Glory.—A yellow, ruffled variety. 1/6.

Golden Measure.—Rich, deep yellow; a long spike; vigorous growth.

Halley.—Salmon pink, small red stripe. 1/-.

Hilda.—Blood red; a fine variety. 1/-.

Hoffenstauffen.—Pure white, shaded soft rose.

Intensity.—Rich purple maroon; unique 1/6

King Pearl.—White, deepening to cream in centre. 1/6.

Leolin.—Delicate soft pink; splendid long spikes. 1/6.

Lieberfener.—Brilliant red; large flowers. 1/-.

Lily Lehmann.—Creamy white; large flowers.

L'Immaculee.—Pure white; fine for cutting. 1/-.

Leon Duval.—Creamy buff, reddish centre. 1/-.

Loveliness.—Magnificent exhibition flowers; beautiful white buds; popular. 1/-.

Mrs. Francis King.—Large orange-red flowers.

Marianne.—Pure white, shaded soft rose. 1/-.

Marshall.—Light crimson scarlet. 1/-.

Mdme. M. Sully.—Pure white, crimson buff.

Mrs. T. Rattray.—Bright rose; enormous spikes, of unequalled length; a prize-winner. 10/-.

Mahdi.—Rich purple maroon; large flowers. 1/6.

Myrtle.—Beautiful light pink shade.

Marechal Foch.—Inherits the color of America; spike carries up to six open flowers. 1/6.

Marie Leon.—Creamy white, crimson blotch. 1/-.

Niagara.—Creamy white; large flowers. 1/-.

Orange Glory.—Clear orange; good. 1/-.

Orange Childsii.—Beautiful deep orange; large

Panama.—Beautiful pink; large flowers. 1/-.

Pink Beauty.—Dark pink, dark red blotch. 1/-.

Pink Childsii.—Beautiful pink; large flowers.

Pinnacle.—Brilliant scarlet, yellow spots. 1/-.

Prince of Wales.—Beautiful salmon red; large flowers.

President Wilson.—Beautiful salmon; very fine.
Princeps.—Bright scarlet; a large flower. 1/-.
Primulus Hybrids.—New, orchid flowering; beautiful shades of colors. 1/- each.
Rouget de Lisle.—Rich, deep reddish orange, blotched purple; an ideal variety. 1/6.
Roem Von Kennernerland.—Light rosy pink. 1/-.
Schwaben.—Sulphur yellow; large flowers. 1/-.
Titan.—Clear salmon pink; largest Gladioli grown. 2/-.
W. Copland.—Attractive light blue; grand flowers.
White Giant.—Beautiful white; strong grower.
Yarrowee.—Light rose pink; splendid spike; deeper centre throat. 1/6.
Groff's Hybrid Mixture.—Fine large flowers; grand variety of colors. 3/6 per dozen.
Guadavensi Mixture.—A splendid mixture and selection of all varieties. 3/6 per dozen.
Meadow Vale Gladiolus Mixture.—This includes all the choicest shades. Many are fit for exhibition, and are worth double the money. 5/- per dozen.

Giant Lily of the Valley.

They are ready from May until August, and like a well-sheltered drained position. The plants I send out are all flowering plants of the true giant variety; they are beautifully scented and free bloomers. 6d. each; 5/- doz.



Giant Lily of the Valley.

Hyacinths.

Plant in beds or borders from March to June. They succeed in any good garden soil; add some two inches of well-rotted manure; dig deep, and plant the bulbs five or six inches apart, with a little sand around them, three inches below the surface. Finest Mixed Varieties, single, grand assortment of colours, 6d. each; 4/6 dozen.

Single Named.—9d. each; 8/- dozen.

Double Named.—1/- each; 10/- doz.

Hippeastrums

Ready for planting in July, August, September, also in December and January.

I have a very fine collection of named varieties. The colours range from white, streaked with red and rosy shades, to crimson or red grounds, veined and flecked with white. 2/6 each or 30/- dozen, in assorted colours. Postage about 9d. each extra. I offer only the best quality, having eliminated all inferior types.

Ixias.

The colours are almost magical scarlet on the one hand, and a lovely green on the other. Plant in a well-drained position, somewhat protected (out of doors suits them best); soil light, sandy loam; plant three inches deep, two inches apart. Finest Mixed Varieties, 1/6 doz.; 3d. each.

Lachenalias.

Elegant little bulbous plants, with tubular bells in short spikes. They thrive well in a mixture of peat and sand, and are most useful and effective when grown in a wire basket. Plant half an inch deep, two inches apart.

Aurea.—Fine yellow. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Tricolor.—Yellow, margined green and red. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Pendula.—Red, tipped green and yellow. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Lilium.

(The True Lilies.)

Rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety and with fragrant scented bowers, the Lilies are worth growing in every garden. The Liliums are especially well adapted for growing in a shrubbery, mixed in with other plants. The bulbs are obtainable from April to July, and flower from November to February, according to variety.

Auratum (Golden-rayed Japan Lily).—A beautiful, large-flowered variety, white, yellow-striped, with brownish spots; 2/6 each.

Candidum (Christmas Lily).—Has strong upright stem, about 3ft., with large diverging odorous blooms, most beautiful; the Madonna Lily of the Italians; 1/- each.

Carolinianum.—Reflexing orange red flowers, spotted maroon, white throat; very fine; 1/6 each.

Davuricum.—Red, tinged yellow, spotted; 1/6 each.

Elegans.—Dwarf variety, flowers bright crimson; 1/- each.

Henryi.—Finest of all Lilies, with orange flowers; from 2/6 to 6/- each.

Longiflorum Harrish (Bermuda Easter Lily).—Flowers pure white, of most delicious fragrance; 1/- each.

Pardalinum Bourgaei.—An improved Pardalinum, with large spots; 1/- each.

Prince of Orange.—A dwarf-growing variety, with cup-shaped, apricot-yellow flowers; 2/6 each.

Speciosum Kraetzeri.—Pure white; 1/6 each.

Speciosum Melpomene.—Deep crimson red, with white edge; 1/6 each.

Speciosum Rubrum.—White spotted, and shaded crimson; 1/- each.

Thunbergianum Named Varieties.—A fine assortment, from pale yellow to a deep reddish yellow. (Separate colors available.); 1/6 each.

Tigrinum, Fl. Pl.—Large double flowers, deep scarlet, large black spots; 1/6 each.

Tigrinum Splendens.—Large, rich scarlet and black spotted blooms; 1/- each.

Lycoris.

(*Nerine Japonica* or Japanese Spider Lily).

Plant during winter or spring months.

Very interesting bulbous plants with lovely flowers, which are sent up before the foliage in the late summer. All post free.



Radiata.—Bright red flowers, borne in a dense cluster, and have long curved stamens, giving the bloom a very graceful appearance; 18 inches high. They can only be supplied when dormant in the spring or early summer. 1/- each.

Muscaria.

Border plants of easy culture. Hardy. They thrive best in a rich, sandy soil. Finest Mixed Varieties, 4d. each; 3/- doz.

Ranunculus, Scotch Grown.

Extra Selected Roots (grown from seed).

These Ranunculus are the cream of bulbs. They grow twice as strong, and produce twice as many flowers per root as any other variety. They attain 18 to 24 inches in height and 3 inches in diameter. 2/6 doz., posted.

Ranunculus, Double French.

Tall and very vigorous class. Strong in all soils, and excellent for cutting on account of the length of their stems and moderate size of the blooms. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

Spanish Iris.

The curious and charming blending of shades of this flower gives them the appearance of orchids. Plant bulbs three inches deep and six inches apart in good sandy loam in a sunny position, sheltered from the keen winds. Blue, yellow, also finest mixed varieties, 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Snowflakes, True Giant.

This is one of our earliest and most beautiful Spring flowers; the blossom resembles a h. Snowdrop, very elegant for bouquets. The giant variety is the only variety worthy of cultivation; they delight in shady positions. Plant bulbs four inches deep and three inches apart. 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Sparaxis

with lily-shaped flowers. Plant in a light, rich, sandy soil, or any garden soil that is well drained, about three inches deep, two inches apart. Lift bulbs annually. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

Tulips.

Tulips are the finest Summer bedding plants. Any good garden soil suits them; it should be well drained, deeply cultivated, and free from weeds. Plant the bulbs four inches apart, three inches deep; a little sand about the bulbs is an advantage. Plant from March to June.

Parrot Varieties.—Named. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Double Varieties.—Mixed; 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Single Varieties.—Named; 6d. each; 4/6 doz.

Single Varieties.—Mixed; 4d. each; 3/6 doz.

Beautiful Tuberoses.

Double White.—Elegant for garden culture, 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Single White.—Large select bulb; 6d. each; 5/- doz.

The Pearl.—extra large; 6d. each; 5/- doz.

The collection of three Tuberoses, posted, 2/-.

Watsonias.

Very ornamental and showy plants, requiring the same treatment as the Gladiolus. They have a very stately appearance, and brilliant colours. They rejoice in a light rich soil for preference.

Alba (O'Brieni).—White; 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Ardneri (True).—Pure White; 3d. each.

Coccinea.—Red, white tipped; 3d. each.

Fulgens (True).—Pale rose; 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Rosea Purpurea.—Purple rose; 6d. each.

Rosea.—Rose; 3d. each; 2/- doz.

Spicata.—Pale rose; 3d. each; 2/- doz.

JAMES RAILTON'S

Cheap Fruit Tree Collections.**No. 1—Cottage Garden Collection, 9/-.**

Consisting of Seven Best Varieties. Price, 9/-

- 1 Apple, Jonathan, ripe April, May.
- 1 Pear, Williams' Bon Cretien, ripe February-March.
- 1 Plum, Diamond, ripe January.
- 1 Apricot, Moorpark, ripe December-January.

- 1 Peach, Briggs' Red May, ripe December-January.
- 1 Cherry, Biggareau Napoleon, ripe December-January.
- 1 Black Currant, gratis.

No. 2—Villa Collection, 15/-.

The Villa Collection of Twelve Best Varieties, including 1 Red Gooseberry gratis. Price, 15/-

- 1 Apple, Jonathan, ripe April, May.
- 1 Apple, Gravenstein, ripe February-March.
- 1 Pear, W. Bon Cretien, ripe February-March.
- 1 Pear, Beurre Bosc, ripe April-May.
- 1 Plum, Diamond, ripe January.
- 1 Peach, Briggs' Red May, ripe December-Jan.

- 1 Apricot, Moorpark, ripe December-January.
- 1 Cherry, Bigg Napoleon, ripe December-Jan.
- 1 Nectarine, Early Rivers, ripe December-Jan.
- 1 Fig, Brown Turkey, ripe March.
- 1 Almond, Nonpareil, ripe March-April-May.
- 1 Japanese Plum, Blood, ripe February-March.

No. 3—Orchard Collection, 27/6.

Containing Twenty of the Best Kinds of Fruit Trees grown; also including 1 each Logan Berry, Black Currant, Red Gooseberry, gratis. The collection for 27/6. If procured separately, would cost 30/-.

- 1 Apple, Jonathan.
- 1 Apple, Rome Beauty.
- 1 Apple, Gravenstein.
- 1 Apricot, Moorpark.
- 1 Apricot, Oullin's Early.
- 1 Almond, Nonpareil.
- 1 Cherry, Early Purple Guigue.

- 1 Fig, Brown Turkey.
- 1 Jap. Plum, Blood.
- 1 Lemon, Lisbon.
- 1 Nectarine, Early Rivers.
- 1 Orange, Parramatta.
- 1 Peach, Briggs' Red May.

- 1 Peach, Comet.
- 1 Pear, Williams' Bon Cretien.
- 1 Pear, Winter Nelis.
- 1 Pear, Beurre Bosc.
- 1 Plum, Diamond.
- 1 Plum, Jefferson.
- 1 Quince, Pear-shaped.

General List of FRUIT TREES

My Fruit Trees this season are perfectly clean, healthy, and free from all insect pests and should give every satisfaction. All trees are most carefully packed for transmission to any part of this or other States, so as to ensure their arrival in good order.

ALMONDS.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Special Quotations by the 100 or more.

- Brand's Jordan.—Medium.
- Early Jordan.—Early.
- Large Papershell.—Medium.
- Sultana.—Early.

NEW ALMOND (PAPER SHELL).

Chellaston.—This fine new Almond is a hardy and heavy cropper, blooming early in spring; very large kernel, thin shell, cropping right down to the base of each limb; the best Almond grown. I have seen trees planted only two years literally covered with splendid fruit; by far the best Almond yet. Price, 2/6 each.

APPLES.

Worked only on the celebrated Blight-Proof Stocks, Winter Majetin and Northern Spy, which means not subject to blight below the bud or graft.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Special Quotations given by the 100 or more.

- Adam's Pearmain.**—A first-class dessert Apple, medium size, with bright red stripes; late.
- Ben Davis.**—A popular American variety; heavy and early bearer; a splendid keeper.
- Cox's Orange Pippin.**—Very handsome; medium size; good export Apple.
- Cleopatra.**—Above medium size; does well in northern districts; good for export.
- Devonshire Quarrendon.**—A very highly-coloured Apple; early.
- Emperor Alexander.**—Very large culinary Apple; early.

Early Margaret.—The earliest Apple grown; good colour.

Esopus Spitzenberg.—Clear yellow and brilliant red; a first-class export Apple.

Five Crown Pippin.—See London Pippin.

Gravenstein.—Another summer variety; crisp and delicious; almost blight proof.

Hoover.—A highly-coloured Apple; very late.

Irish Peach.—The very best of the early varieties; blight proof.

Jonathan.—Fruit very handsome; one of the best for export.

London Pippin (better known as Five Crown).—Medium size; yellow; heavy cropper and almost blight proof; one of the best for export; late.

Munroe's Favourite.—A first-class export Apple; late.

Nickajack.—Very large; good; very late.

Northern Spy.—Splendid dessert Apple; late bearer; blight proof.

Peasgood's Nonsuch.—Handsome culinary or dessert Apple, of enormous size; autumn.

Pomme de Neige.—Very handsome dessert Apple; heavy yielder; late.

Reinette du Canada.—Splendid bearer of large fruit, suitable cooking or dessert; very good export Apple; late.

Ribston Pippin.—A well-known dessert variety, suitable for export; autumn.

Rokewood.—Heavy yielder, and one of the best of keepers.

Rome Beauty.—Very highly coloured; one of the best for export; late.

Rymer.—Very well known; good export Apple; late.

Scarlet Nonpareil.—An excellent dessert Apple; very free bearer, and one of the best of the keeping varieties; late.

Senator.—A very fine large Apple; flesh yellowish white, stained with pink; late keeper.

Shockley.—Medium size; free bearer, and a very good keeper; late.

Sturmer Pippin.—Medium size; very regular cropper, and a good export Apple; late.

Winter Majetin.—A popular late Apple; blight proof.

Yates.—Good colour; very prolific; winter.

APRICOTS.

Worked on Apricot Seedlings.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Special Quotations given by the 100 or more.

Beauge.—Medium size, splendid flavour; good bearer; medium.

Campbellfield Seedling.—Medium size; orange colour; good quality; tree hardy, and very good bearer; medium.

Early Moorpark.—Medium size; good flavour; early.

Early Turkey.—Medium size; first-class early variety.

Hemskirk.—Very large; bright orange; heavy bearer; medium.

Mansfield Seedling.—Large; one of the best varieties; medium.

Kaisha.—Large; very richly flavoured; early.

Moorpark.—A well-known variety; largely planted for canning purposes; medium.

Oullin's Early Peach.—Fruit large, delicious flavour; one of the best early varieties grown.

River's Large Red.—Large; very rich and juicy; late.

Royal George.—Large; deep orange colour; a first-class variety; late.

St. Ambrose.—Very large, rich and good; vigorous grower and heavy cropper; medium.

BLACKBERRIES.

Himalayan.—Strong grower; very large fruit; heavy bearer. 1/6 each.

Lawton's.—With plenty of moisture, the fruit is very large, and an enormous cropper. 1/- each; 8/- per dozen.

CHERRIES.

Worked on Mazzard, Kentish and Mahalab Seedlings.
2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

Special Quotations given by the 100 or more.

Bedford Prolific.—Large; brownish-black; a very fine cherry; free bearer; medium.

Belle d'Orleans.—Small fruit, tender and juicy, of pale red colour; early.

Biggareau Early Black.—A fine black cherry; early.

Biggareau Frogmore.—Large; pale yellow and red; one of the best early varieties.

Biggareau Rockport.—Pale red; flesh tender and good; a heavy bearer; early.

Biggareau Napoleon.—Large; bright colour; late.

Early Purple Guigne.—Large; dark purple; very early.

Florence.—Large; bright red; carries well; one of the most popular varieties; late.

Heart of Midlothian.—Large; nearly black; heavy cropper; early.

Kentish.—A good variety for cooking and preserving; medium.

St. Margaret.—Very large; black; firm flesh; a very valuable late Cherry.

Werder's Early Black.—A large, black Cherry, of fine flavour; heavy cropper; early.

CURRANTS.

1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Black Naples.—Fruit produced in great abundance.

Carter's Black Champion.—Fruit of large size.

Kay's Red Prolific.—New Currant.

Lee's Prolific.—Black bunches, produced in immense numbers.

Le Versailles.—Red; an immense bearer, with very large berries and bunches.

White Imperial.—Fruit large, very richly flavored.

New Red Currant, "North Star."

The best Currant in cultivation. Very long clusters, fine quality; bears profusely, immense berries, regular size throughout and lasts well; grows freely and vigorous.

Strong Plants, 1/6 Each.

GOOSEBERRIES.

1/- Each; 10/- Dozen.

Alma. —White.	Overall. —Red.
Billy Dean. —Red.	Ploughboy. —Red.
Green Overall. —Green.	Roaring Lion. —Red.
Heart of Oak. —Green.	Red Warrington. —Red.
Leader. —Yellow.	Royal Oak. —Green.
Lord Crew. —White.	Trumpet. —White.
Large Lion. —Red.	White Lion. —White.
Northern Hero. —White.	Yellow Lion. —Yellow.

"WHINHAM'S" INDUSTRY.

1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen.

The finest Gooseberry ever grown. This superb variety has firmly established itself in England as one of the finest and most profitable Gooseberries in existence. The fruit is of enormous size, and, when ripe, of a dark, dusky red colour; it is of fine quality. Upwards of three tons of splendid fruit have been gathered from half an acre, and as much as twenty-six tons of this fine Gooseberry have been grown upon 3½ acres.

A Wonderful NEW GOOSEBERRY,

"FARMER'S GLORY"

1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

It is a very solid Gooseberry, and weighs more heavily than "Crown Bob," "Lancashire Lad" or "Whinham's Industry."

This is a wonderful, prolific cropper; the fruit is straw-coloured, of the very finest variety, and is of a very large size. Its abundant foliage serves splendidly to protect the fruit.

Just the Gooseberry for Australia.

There is a fortune in this variety for growers. It will produce double the crop of any green Gooseberry now cultivated.

The bush grows to a large size. It is a heavy and sure cropper, the bushes being often almost borne to the ground with the weight of the fruit.

PURPLE GUAVA.

Strong plants, 1/6 each.

This fruit should be cultivated in all gardens; it grows very easily, and produces two good crops every twelve months, and thrives splendidly around Melbourne. It is a beautiful evergreen shrub, grows to a height of 12 feet. The blossom has a delicious perfume. It produces an abundance of edible berries, which make most excellent preserve.

LEMONS.

Worked on Orange and Lemon Stocks.
Yearling Trees, 2/6 Acclimatised, 5/- and 7/6 and 10/- each.

Lisbon.—A splendid variety.

Villa Franca.—Claimed to be chiefly a summer-bearing lemon, and on that account very valuable. It is a strong, vigorous grower, with few thorns; fruit oblong, thin skinned, and firm, adjudged by the Americans to be the best shipping variety.

Eureka.—The finest Lemon of recent introduction, very thin skin, large fruit, after the style of Lisbon, but much finer; nearly thornless; splendid keeper. This Lemon, when better known, I consider, will be the only Lemon cultivated, combining, as it does, all the best points required in a really first-class Lemon; unsurpassable for Show purposes.

Giant Black Loganberry.

Extra Strong Plants, 1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

The sweetest and most delicious of all berry fruits. The fruit is a deep, rich black, borne in great clusters along the entire length of the vine, and is of enormous size, being much larger than the Red Loganberry. The flavour is rich and pleasing, being a combination of the Blackberry and Loganberry; is superior to either for pies or jam-making.

The fruit ripens during November and December. It is earlier than the other berries, and produces a continuous crop over a period of six to eight weeks. Single pickings have yielded up to eight pounds of ripe fruit per plant.

This new berry is far ahead of all others to-day. It is really in a class by itself for size and production.

Red Loganberry.

Strong Plants, 1/- Each; 10/- Dozen.

The fruit is of large size, equal to the largest sized blackberry, and, when fully ripe, is of a dark, rich red colour. The Loganberry partakes of both the flavour of the raspberry and blackberry, and is pleasant, mild, and delightful to the taste; it is excellent for the table, either fresh or cooked, and for jam or jelly is unsurpassed. The fruit is firm, carries well, and has few seeds; ripens very early, the crop being nearly all ripe and gone before raspberries become plentiful, thus rendering it a very valuable fruit for market. I recommend it as the finest of all berries of this class. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

BLACK MULBERRY.

This is a very popular fruit, and adapts itself to any situation. It makes one of the finest shade trees cultivated. Sweet, fleshy fruit in abundance; very hardy and vigorous grower; fine for specimen. I strongly advise planting. 3/6 each.

NEW MULBERRY.

Hicks' Fancy.—This wonderful Mulberry should be found in every garden. The first ripe fruit in spring—ripening in October—and fruiting right on till Xmas. The growth of the tree is phenomenal, reaching the height up to fifteen feet in three years, and covered with fruit from top to bottom, the branches weeping to the ground. It fruits the first year of planting; fine foliage measuring ten inches across. Fruit medium size. Black when ripe. 3/6 each.

MEDLARS.

Thrive well in Victoria, require very little attention, and are not particular to soil; do not need pruning. Fruit is a delicious flavour, large size. They should be more largely planted. The fruit should be eaten when over-ripe. Price, 2/6 each.

NECTARINES.

Worked on Peach Seedlings.
1/6 Each; 15/- Per Dozen.

Special Quotations Given by the 100 or More.

Early Rivers.—Very large and handsome fruit, tender, juicy, and first-class flavour; frequent and heavy bearer. Very early.

Goldmine.—A variety lately introduced from New Zealand; very large fruit, cream colour, tender, juicy, and very sweet. Ripe in February.

Hunt's Tawny.—Orange and deep red, excellent flavour. Early.

Shorland Tawny.—A first-class variety. Medium.

Victoria Late.—Very large fruit, of fine quality. Heavy cropper.

NUTS AND FILBERTS.

2/6 Each.

Cob, upright	Red Filbert.
Cob, spreading.	Red-Skinned Filbert.
Common Hazel.	Tree Nut.
Cosford.	White Filbert.
Nottingham Prolific.	

OLIVE.

A most useful shade and ornamental tree. It is very hardy and requires little attention. For a specimen tree it fills the position. The fruit is always in demand; is useful in its green and ripe state. A splendid market is now open for an unlimited quantity of the fruit. I strongly advise planting this tree. Price, 3/- each.

ORANGES.

Worked on Orange and Lemon Stocks.

Yearling Trees, 2/6 Each.

Blood, or Maltese.—Medium size fruit, very juicy, a strong grower. Early.

Mandarin, Beauty or Glen Retreat.—Very handsome and productive.

Mandarin, Emperor.—The largest of fruit, very juicy, an excellent variety.

Mandarin, Thorny.—An enormous cropper.

Mediterranean Sweet.—A nice flavoured orange.

Parramatta.—Large and juicy; one of the best for the market.

Seville.—Large, solid fruit, unsurpassed for jam.

Siletta.—Large, smooth, thin skin, of a pale yellow colour; juicy.

St. Michael.—A very good market variety;

The Queen.—A large, thin-skinned, nice-flavoured orange, heavy bearer.

Valencia Late.—Large, oblong, and firm. This orange is very late in ripening, and valuable on that account, as it would be market-

Washington Navel.—Well-known, and one of the best varieties cultivated.

ORANGES & LEMONS.

ACCLIMATISED Three-Year-Old Tree, 7/6 to 10/- each.

ACCLIMATISED Two-Year-Old Tree, 5/- each.)

I have a really fine lot to offer this season. They have been carefully grown in our nursery for the past twelve months, and have made splendid growth and roots, and, as the nature of the soil is heavy, they will lift with good balls of earth, ensuring perfect safety in transplanting.

Ready from June to September.

PASSION FRUIT.

This is one of the finest fruits cultivated. It should be planted during spring and summer, and requires to be trained to supports. The plant likes warmth, and needs planting in a sunny situation, in well-drained soil. During the first six months, attention should be paid to watering and training the vines. In a couple of seasons the plant will come into full bearing. It is one of the most profitable fruits to grow. Planters at Wandin have harvested £200 off one acre in a season.

I grow enormous quantities of plants, and shall be pleased to quote for any quantity. Strong plants, 1/- each; 9/- dozen; 50/- per 100.

POMEGRANATE.

A beautiful shrub and a general favorite. It is very ornamental, with the large bright scarlet fruits hanging on the branches throughout the winter. The fruits are edible and considered a luxury by many. It is a fruit shrub which should be planted largely. Price, 2/- each.

PEACHES.

Worked on Peach Seedlings.

1/6 Each; 15/- Per Dozen.

Special Quotations Given by the 100 or More.

- Amsden's June.**—Large, high colour, and very good flavour. Early.
- Alexander's Early.**—Above medium, highly coloured; a splendid variety; freestone. Early.
- Brigg's Red May.**—A very early freestone, good colour, rich and juicy.
- Champion.**—Very largest size, beautiful colour, good flavour, very hardy, and a very valuable early freestone peach.
- Comet.**—Very large; another good canning peach. Late.
- Dr. Hogg.**—Large and round, lemon and crimson colour, firm, juicy, and of excellent flavour; a freestone. Ripens early in December.
- Elberta.**—A large, handsome peach, great cropper, and carries well; a very valuable market variety. Medium.
- Early Crawford.**—A good early peach, suitable for dessert or canning.
- Early Rivers.**—One of the best of the early varieties; a very heavy yielder.
- Foster.**—Large, orange red, flesh yellow and juicy; one of the best for canning or drying; freestone. Very early.
- Hale's Early.**—A very early American variety; one of the best for the market; freestone. Early.
- Lady Palmerston.**—Very large; a good canning peach. Late.
- Muir.**—Large freestone; a very good peach for canning or drying; great cropper. Late.
- Pullar's Cling.**—This very fine canning peach was raised by Mr. P. Pullar, of Ardmuna. It is a very large, highly coloured cling-stone peach, and preferred by the canning factories above all other sorts; it is a good grower and heavy bearer.
- Royal George.**—A first-class peach, well known. Medium.
- Salway.**—Large, rich yellow, flesh orange, very juicy, and of rich vinous flavour; a freestone. Very late.

PEARS.

Worked on Pear Seedlings.

1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen.

Special Quotations Given by the 100 or More.

- Bailey's Bergamot.**—Very rich and melting fruit; a very hardy grower and good bearer.
- Beurre de Capiaumont.**—A very good market variety, medium size and very handsome; very good bearer. Autumn.
- Beurre Diel.**—Large, yellow, rich, delicious fruit, good keeper, and most prolific. Autumn.
- Black Achan.**—A very large cooking pear. Late.
- Beurre Bosc.**—A large dessert pear of first-rate quality. Medium.
- Carmes.**—A very early pear, juicy, and of first quality.
- Doyenne D'Ete.**—Small, juicy, and richly flavoured. Early.

Gansell's Bergamot.—Medium size, juicy, and very rich, splendid dessert pear. Winter.

Jargonelle.—A very old and well-known variety.

Keiffer's Hybrid.—A first-class variety, medium size, pineapple flavour.

Josephine de Malines.—A late pear, good keeper, rich, juicy, and melting, with most delicious flavour. Late.

Marie Louise.—An early, and one of the best dessert varieties.

Napoleon.—Large, yellowish-green, very juicy and rich, keeps well. Medium.

Packham's Triumph.—It is of beautiful shape, large, and one of the most perfect flavour; a good grower, early and prolific bearer; ripens in April. Has received first prize every time it has been exhibited.

Uvedale's St. Germain.—Very large, a fine stewing pear. Late.

Williams' Bon Chretien.—Large, one of the very best varieties grown. Early.

Winter Cole.—Medium size, juicy and very rich, good flavour; a very good variety.

Winter Nelis.—A real good late dessert.

PLUMS.

Worked on Myrobalan Stocks, raised from Cuttings; will not Sucker, and a Strong, Vigorous Grower.

1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen.

Special Quotations given by the 100 or more.

Angelina Burdett.—A large early plum, rich, juicy, and of good flavour.

Brah's Green Gage.—Large, and of first-class quality. Late.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large, yellow, of first quality. Medium.

Coe's Late Red.—Very late and valuable plum.

Clyman.—The earliest plum grown, a very valuable variety for the market.

Damson, Shropshire.—One of the very best for jam. Medium.

Diamond.—A very large purple plum, one of the best for preserving, good bearer. Medium.

Early Orleans.—An early culinary plum. Medium.

Grand Duke.—Very large, purple colour, great cropper, the best late plum grown.

Green Gage.—A well-known variety, very rich and good. Medium.

Jefferson.—A large golden-yellow plum; one of the best. Medium.

Late Black Orleans.—A real good plum, great cropper. Late.

Magnum Bonum Yellow.—A large yellow, first-class culinary plum, regular and heavy yielder. Late.

Oullin's Golden Gage.—A first-class dessert plum. Early.

Prune d'Agen.—Large, purple, the best prune grown. Medium.

Prune, French.—A medium-sized purple plum, very rich, excellent for drying and preserving. Late.

Prune, Golden.—A very large golden-coloured plum of most delicious flavour; a strong grower and heavy bearer; one of the best varieties grown for canning.

- Prune, Silver.**—A very valuable canning variety, large, great cropper.
- Red Cherry.**—An early variety.
- River's Early Prolific.**—Of medium size; very heavy and early bearer.
- Washington.**—A real good variety, very large, yellow. Medium.
- Yellow Gage.**—Medium size, good flavour, a splendid bearer. Late.

Japanese Persimmons.

Price, 3/- each.

The fruit of the Persimmon, when ripe, is of a deep reddish-orange colour; in shape, that of an orange, and some egg-shaped. The flavor, when perfectly ripe, is most luscious. It is best to be kept in a close jar after being picked, and is then most delicious. They ripen their fruit during winter, and, in consequence, furnish a valuable fruit for the table at a season when fruit is scarce.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen.

A Reduction when Taken in Quantity.

- Botan or Abundance.**—Very large, amber and cherry colour, with a beautiful white bloom, very tender, juicy, and most delicious flavour. Very early.
- Burbank.**—Of medium size, cherry red colour, with lilac bloom; very sweet, with most delicious flavour; good grower and enormous cropper.
- Gold.**—A new variety, and one of the best, very handsome and delicious fruit. An enormous bearer.
- Kelsey.**—One of the best varieties for canning and drying, carries well, and an early and heavy bearer.
- Red Heart.**—Large, red colour, very good for preserving; tree small, but good bearer; bears very young.
- Satsuma or Blood Plum.**—Large, dark red fruit, very juicy and rich flavour.
- Wickson.**—One of Burbank's best; fruit a beautiful carmine, with white bloom; very small stone; flesh firm, sweet and most delicious.

QUINCES.

Worked on Quince Seedlings.

Price, 1/6 each; 15/- per Dozen.

- Apple-shaped.**—Of medium size, juicy; very good for culinary purposes.
- Champion.**—Very large, uniform fruit, of excellent flavour. Tree bears heavily when young. The earliest of all.
- Manning's Seedling.**—The very best quince grown. The tree is a strong grower, and very heavy cropper.
- Missouri Mammoth.**—Extra large fruit, of excellent flavour; tree strong grower.
- Pear-shaped.**—Large fruit of a first-class quality. Medium.

RASPBERRIES.

- Cornwall's Yellow.**—3/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.
- Fastolf.**—Large, red. 3/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.
- Hunter's Perfection.**—Thornless variety. 3/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.
- Northumberland Filbasket.**—3/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.

TREE TOMATO.

This plant should be trained against a wall facing the north. It rejoices in plenty of heat, and dislikes the frost; it is of a climbing habit. Plant during October, November, December, in a sunny situation, well drained soil.

The fruit is of a reddish-yellow colour, like an oval-shaped tomato, and has a peculiar flavour, most agreeable to most connoisseurs. It is a very heavy cropper, and continues cropping for many years. Price, 1/6 each.

WALNUTS.

The most profitable tree cultivated. One and two year old trees are the best to plant. They make excellent shelter and breakwinds. If farmers would plant their surroundings with these trees they would prove most profitable. An object lesson can be taught by a few growers at Orbst, who are now reaping the benefits of early planting, the nuts fetching 11d. lb. for any unlimited quantity. The trees require no care or attention, and serve many good purposes. The wise man plants them. 2/6 each.

FIGS—The Most Luscious Fruit Grown.

Three-year-old trees; will bear next season. Easy of cultivation. The finest fruit tree to plant in any garden.

- Black Ischia.**—Large, dark purple; a very fine Fig. Second week in January.
- Castle Kennedy.**—Large, dark brown; tender, rich flavour. End December.
- Grossie Vertie.**—Large, yellowish-green; flesh red. February.
- Madeline.**—Small, pale yellow; very rich; good bearer; early. End December.

- Turkey.**—Medium to large; brownish-red; rich and good. End February to middle March.
- White Adriatic.**—Large; skin whitish; flesh red; good drying. February.
- White Genoa.**—Medium to large; brown; very rich; dries well. First week January.

Price—2/6 each

STRAWBERRIES

The Wonderful New Strawberry, "WANDIN SPECIAL."

The fruit of this excellent variety is very large, glossy red colour, particularly firm, and choicest quality.

It is the earliest Strawberry, and its glossy colour makes it very attractive. The berries are of uniform size and shape, and a rich blood red, from outside to centre.

It is one of the most perpetual bearers; produces good pickings for at least five months when the weather is favourable.

Strong Plants 2/6 per doz; 17/6 per 100.

Melba.—It will bear good crops from November to May. A grand variety. 3/6 per 100.

Marguerite.—Fruit very large; richly flavoured. 3/6 per 100.

Trollope's Victoria.—Very large, early, great bearer. 3/6 per 100.

Blossoms strong and perfect, quite resistant to heat, making the variety a continuous fruit during the warm weather.

The principal qualifications of this variety are its productiveness and earliness. It has been proved, during the past hot season, to produce double the crop of any other Strawberry.

Blossoms are strongly stamminate, each flower producing a perfect berry.

Royal Sovereign.—Fruit of the largest size, and of a glossy, bright scarlet colour. 1/- per doz.; 7/6 per 100.

Sunbeam.—A very fine new variety, with good-sized fruit; clear, red, firm, sweet and excellent. 1/- per doz.

GRAPE VINES

The undermentioned Choice Table Varieties, 10/- per doz.; 1/- each.

Special Quotations given by the 100 or more.

Black Hamburg.—The bunches are of medium size, grape large, with nice flavour, a sure bearer. Medium.

Black Prince.—Very large grape, medium-sized bunches. Late.

Black St. Peter's.—Bunches and berries very large; a real good table grape.

Centennial.—A very large white grape; one of the best.

Cannon Hall Muscat.—A very large muscat flavored grape, large, bunches and carries well. Late.

Chasselas Musque.—A delicious muscat flavor, pale amber colour. Medium.

Early White Malvasia.—Of medium size, greenish yellow in colour, bunches medium size. Early.

Early Muscadine.—A splendid early table grape of medium size and amber colour, large bunches. Early.

Frontignan.—One of the best table varieties, large, with musk flavour, bunches large. Medium.

Golden Hambro.—Large, oval, amber color, bunches large. Medium.

Golden Chasselas or Royal Muscadine.—Medium sized berries and bunches; a real good grape. Early.

Lady's Finger.—Flesh pink, rich and juicy. Medium.

Muscat Hambro (Snow's).—A very superior table grape, bunches and berries large, black, with a muscat flavour. Medium.

Muscat of Alexandria.—A very large, white, amber-coloured table grape, bunches large.

Mrs. Prince's Black Muscat.—A deep black, large, muscat-flavoured grape. Late.

Red Prince.—A very nice variety; bunches and berries large. Late.

Sultana.—A very valuable variety for raisins.

Zante.—A small grape of a deep black colour.

NEW GRAPE VINES.

"ROSE OF PERU."

This I can confidently recommend as the best flavored, black, table grape fruited; also a splendid keeper and packer. Large bunch, evenly set berries, round, black and delicious, crackling flesh, vine hardy, vigorous and a good setter. Price, strong vines, 1/6 each.

"THE CHAMPION."

The biggest red Grape in cultivation, excellent quality, large berry, heavy bunch. Great bearer; does not split with the rain. The Grape will carry better than any other variety. The berries do not leave the stem. Highly recommended. It is the best Grape in existence. 1/6 each.

THE WONDERFUL "CENTENNIAL"

This magnificent white oval Grape originated in the Bendigo district. The berries are of enormous size. Bunches large and loose flesh tender and sweet. The vines and fruit very much resemble Golden Champion in appearance, though hardier and more vigorous than that fine variety. To grow it to perfection it requires a warm climate. 1/6 each.

SUNDRIES

Spray Compounds and Insecticides.

PREPARED RED SPRAYING OIL.

Clean all vessels, pumps, or syringes before using.

Taints of lime, sulphur, tobacco and other sprays will break up the emulsion.

Important.—Make a first emulsion by mixing equal parts of Gargoyle Prepared Red Spraying Oil and water. A pinch of powdered washing soda or soap extract will hasten the mixing.

Stir until the mixture is white. Dilute as required.

When spraying leafy plants or trees, add soap extract or washing soda, 1 oz. to each 5 gallons of emulsion.

Deciduous Trees.—Apples, pears, etc. Spray after leaves have fallen and before blossoms open. 1 gallon oil to 20 gallons water.

Citrus Trees and all Evergreens, Palms, etc.—Spray from January to May, or when trees are making growth. 1 gallon oil to 40 gallons water.

Fowl Houses, Dog Kennels.—For the destruction of lice, etc. 1 gallon oil to 20 gallons water.

1 pint, 1/3 each; 1/2 gallon, 3/- each; 1 gallon, 5/6 each; 4 gallons, 4/- per gallon; 40 gallons, 3/6 per gallon. All prices net cash, delivered ex store, F.O.R. or F.O.B., Melbourne.

LIME SULPHUR ORCHARD WASH.

Lime Sulphur Wash is both a fungicide and scaleicide, and destroys Black Spot, San Jose Scale, Mussel Scale, Red Spider, Shot Hole, Curl Leaf, Aphid, Scab and Oidium on Vines, and is a first-class remedy for all kinds of fungus growth and scale.

The best time to spray is just before the blossom bursts into vigor. Lime Sulphur Wash can, however, be used safely at all times of the year, using strength according to the season. It will keep for any length of time without deterioration, provided the casks are kept well corked; it mixes readily with cold water; it does not clog the nozzle of the Spray Pump, and is always ready for use.

FOR WINTER SPRAYING.—Use one gallon of Lime Sulphur Wash to 9 gallons of water, and apply as soon as possible after the leaves fall, and as late as possible before the buds burst.

FOR SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER SPRAYING.—Use one gallon of Lime Sulphur Wash to 32 gallons of water. These proportions vary according to the weather, the conditions and kind of trees to be sprayed. Many orchardists use this spray during the Summer at a strength of one gallon to 55 gallons of water, and find it most effective when there is any sign of Black Spot.

PRICES:

1 quart tins, 2/- each; 1 pint tins, 1/3 each.
1/2-gall. tins, 2/6 each. 1 gall. tins, 3/6 each;
10 gall. drums, 1/9 gall.; 4-gall. tins, 1/11 gall.

ARSENATE OF LEAD.

ARSENATE OF LEAD FOR FRUIT TREES.—To obtain the best results, it is essential that the trees should be sprayed at the proper time. The first spraying should take place on a dry day, just when the petals have fallen off, and particularly, according to an eminent authority, before the calyx has closed. Every part of the tree which can be reached should be covered, and the calyx filled with the spray. Arsenate of Lead can be relied upon to destroy all insect pests, although innocuous to vegetation. It is as cheap as it is good. It is unfailingly efficient. It is easy to use. It is absolutely harmless to Plants and Trees. 1/2 lb. jars, 1/3 each; 1 lb. jars, 2/- each; 2 lb. jars, 1/9 lb.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Dry Powder).

The best fungicide for curing and preventing Black Spot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl in Peach Trees, Scab, and other Fungoid Diseases. 1 lb. will make 5 gallons of spray. In tins: 1 lb., 2/6; 2 lbs., 4/6; 4 lbs., 8/6 each. Prices for large quantities on application.

BENZOLE EMULSION.

Highly recommended for the Rutherglen Fly, etc., 1/3 per tin; 28 lb. tins, at 9d. per lb. Full directions on each tin. Special quotations for quantities.

NICOTENE SULPHATE (Black Leaf 40).

A preparation containing about 40 per cent. of Nicotine. For all kinds of Scale and Aphid; it is very effectual, and is easy to use. In bottles, making 6 gallons, 1/9 each; making 12 gallons, 3/- each.

PARIS GREEN.

Poisonous; insoluble powder, excellent for destroying Codlin Moth, Caterpillars, and all kinds of insect life. 9d. tin.

SOAPERINE.

An invaluable remedy for destroying Blight on Rose Bushes, Insect Pests, etc., in Orchards and Vineyards. Excellent also for destroying Vermin on Dogs, Horses and Cattle, 1/3 per tin. Special quotations submitted for large quantities.

PESTEND.

A valuable Insect Powder, containing a large proportion of tobacco. Most effective for the destruction of insect life, as well as for the protection of flower and vegetable seedlings against slugs and snails, and seed beds from the attacks of birds. Pestend has been proved to have valuable fertilising properties, and where consistently used has been noticed to stimulate plant and vegetable life.

2 lb.	..	..	..	..	6d.
28 lb.	..	..	..	..	3/6
56 lb. pkgs.	..	..	..	..	6/6
112 lb.	..	..	..	..	11/-

TOBACCO STEMS.

For fumigating or for boiling down for making Tobacco Wash. 3d. per lb.; 5/- per sack.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS.

HINTS ON USING IN THE HOME GARDEN.

Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Iron, Muriate of Potash, Bone Dust, Superphosphate, Bone and Super Mixed, Market Garden Manure and Special Horticultural or Top-Dressing Manure may be used in the Home Garden either in the dry form or as a liquid manure. In the dry form apply generally at the rate of **one ounce to the square yard**, raking lightly into the soil and watering in afterwards. To make liquid manure use at the rate of **one ounce to the gallon of water** and apply sparingly just prior to watering the garden or immediately before a shower of rain. **Be careful** not to allow the fertilizer, either in the dry or liquid form, to come into contact with the foliage of young or delicate plants.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Nitrogen is a Leaf-builder and one of the three essential elements necessary for the growing of plants. Sulphate of Ammonia contains about 20 per cent. of Nitrogen, which means getting a maximum of an absolutely indispensable Plant Food in a minimum of bulk, a very important matter when transit charges have to be considered. Sulphate of Ammonia may be used dry at the rate of 1 oz. to the square yard, or as a liquid fertilizer applied separately at the rate of 1 oz. to the gallon of water. The best results as a liquid manure will be obtained if applied just before a rain or watering.
6d. per lb.; 5 lb. pkgs. for 1/6; 28 lb. bags for 7/6; 56 lb. bags for 12/6; 22/6 per full cwt.

BLOOD MANURE.

The well-known M.C.C. Brand, very high in Nitrogen content.

Price, 15/- per 112 lb. sacks.

COCKBILL'S SPECIAL MANURES.

Blood and Bone Manure 15/- cwt.
Bone Dust 11/6 "

SULPHATE OF IRON.

(Specially Screened.)

Has considerable fertilizing value, but is most valuable for Intensifying and Improving Color in Flowers. Specially screened to facilitate using.

Price: 6d. per lb.; 7 lb. lots, 2/-; 14 lb. lots, 3/6; 56 lb. lots, 11/6; 20/- per full cwt.

SULPHATE OF POTASH.

Potash is the Fibre or Skeleton Builder. Most soils are deficient in Potash, which is very necessary, especially for such crops as Mangel, Beet, Carrot, Sunflower, Parsnip, Turnip, etc.

Price: 6d. per lb.; 14 lb. lots for 6/-; 28 lb. lots, 10/-; 56 lb. lots, 16/-; full cwt. bags, 28/- each.

All Commercial Fertilizers are sold on a strictly Nett Cash in 30 Days Basis.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

A well-known fertilizer extremely high in phosphates and especially valuable for stimulating the growth of flowers and vegetables. Now available for the first time since the war.

6d. per lb.; 7 lbs. for 3/-; 56 lb. bags for 21/-; full cwt. bags, 37/4.

NITRATE OF SODA.

Especially valuable for quick and effective action. Very necessary for plants grown for their leaves or stems, such as Celery, Cabbage, Lettuce, etc., also useful in the Flower Garden.

Price: 6d. per lb.; 14 lb. lots for 6/-; 28 lb. lots, 10/-; 56 lb. lots, 16/-; full cwt. bags, 28/- each.

GRASS MANURE.

Invaluable for top-dressing Cricket, Tennis, Croquet and other Lawns. In bags, 7 lbs., 1/9; 14 lbs., 3/-; 28 lbs., 4/6.

ROSES require Fertilizers to Promote and Maintain Healthy and Vigorous Growth.

THE SPECIAL ROSE FOOD.

Is the only Mixture especially prepared for the Australian Rose Grower.

IT IS EFFECTIVE AND QUICK ACTING.

INCREASED GROWTH, BETTER FOLIAGE, AND

RICHER COLOR IN BLOOMS IS SECURED

by using this food, which contains, besides other useful ingredients, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potash in an exactly balanced proportion as is required by the plant.

In The Special Rose Food the practical experience of a rose grower has been combined with the scientific knowledge of a professional chemist.

No waste. No smell. No Loading Material.
No Harmful Properties.

APPLICATION.—Four oz. per plant, hoed and watered in 2 inches from stem in a circle.

Prices: 7 lb. bags, 3/-; 14 lb. bags, 5/6; 28 lb. bags, 10/-; 1/2 cwt., 18/6; 1 cwt., 35/-.

PLANTOIDS.

For Promoting Stronger Growth and Better Flowers.

Combine all Nature's Fertilizing Materials in convenient Tabloid Form.

For Ferns, Palms, Aspidistras, Aralias, Ficus, and All Kinds of Foliage Plants.

Equally Suitable for Heaths, Azaleas, Camellias, Cytisus, and Rhododendrons.

Sold in tins—6d., 1/-, and 2/- each. Postage extra.

GARDEN STAKES.

JARRAH.

3ft. 1/2 x 1/2 square, 7/- per 100, 1/3 per dozen.
3 1/2 ft. 1/2 x 1/2 square, 8/- per 100, 1/9 per dozen.
4ft. 5/8 x 5/8 square, 11/6 per 100, 2/3 per dozen.
4ft. 1 x 1 square, 4/- per dozen.
5ft. 1 x 1 square, 5/- per dozen.
6ft. 1 x 1 square, 6/- per dozen.

HARDWOOD.

1ft. Round, 1/6 per 100.
1 1/2 ft. Round, 2/6 per 100.
2ft. Round, 3/- per 100.
2 1/2 ft. Round, 3/6 per 100.
3ft. Round, 6/6 per 100.
3ft., 1/2 x 1/2 square, 6/- per 100, 1/- per dozen.
3 1/2 ft., 1/2 x 1/2 square, 7/- per 100, 1/3 per dozen.
4ft., 5/8 x 5/8 square, 9/- per 100, 1/6 per dozen.
4ft., 1 x 1 square, 3/- per dozen.
5ft., 1 x 1 square, 4/- per dozen.
6ft., 1 x 1 square, 4/6 per dozen.

RAFFIA.

NATURAL Specially selected; used extensively for tying, etc. 1/6 lb.

COLORED. A splendid assortment of 50 distinct shades, for Raffia Hats, Baskets, Trays, etc., 6d. per bundle; 3/6 lb.

RAFFIA NEEDLES For all classes of Raffia work. 4d. per packet.

RAFFIA BOARD. All in various sizes, Round, Square, Oblong, etc. Prices on application.

BOOK ON RAFFIA WORK, 1/9 Copy. Postage, 2d. Extra.

KAURI POT LABELS.

4in., 2/- per 100.	8in., 3/- per 100.
5in., 2/3 per 100.	9in., 3/6 per 100.
6in., 2/6 per 100.	10in., 4/- per 100.
7in., 2/9 per 100.	12in., 7/- per 100.

GARDENING GLOVES.

Ladies', Medium, 2/6 pair.
Ladies', Large, 3/- pair.
Men's, Medium, 2/6 pair.
Men's, Large, 3/- and 3/6 pair.

GARDEN SYRINGES.

(Brass).

14-inch	6/6 each
16-inch	7/6 each
18-inch	8/6 each

SPRAY PUMPS.

Favorite (tin), 5/- each.
Auto Spray, 9/- each.

ARSENATE OF CALCIUM.

Solves the Snail and Slug Problem.

For killing Garden Snails, Slugs, Wood-llice and all Leaf-eating Insects. Make a mash of One Heaping Tablespoonful of the Powder to 1 lb. of Bran, and distribute in the form of baits in Snail-infested places. For Spraying Vegetables, Vines, etc., as a Preventive against Codlin Moth, Cut Worm and other Grubs, etc., use Two Level Tablespoonfuls to Six Gallons of Water.

This preparation contains not less than 40 per cent. of Arsenic Pentoxide (As₂O₅), and is specially prepared for Australian conditions.

This Preparation is Poison, and is not to be Taken.

Prices: ½ lb. tins, 1/3; 1 lb. tins, 1/9.

"265" SNAIL AND SLUG EXTERMINATOR.

This preparation is very effective, easy to use and ready for immediate use. Scatter freely where slugs and snails are troublesome. It does not kill by contact, and is most effective in its action. Poison, and not to be taken.

Price, 1/6 tin (1¼d. lb.).

WEED DESROYER.

(Rose Brand).

1 Tin will make 8 galls., 1/6 tin.

RECLEANED BIRD SEEDS.

All bird seeds are recleaned by most modern machinery. This enables me to have the largest output in Australasia. Seeds free from dust and dirt means healthy birds.

Songster Mixed Canary.

Songster Parrot Food.

Plain Canary Seed.

Shell Grit for Canaries.

Hemp.

Rape Seed.

Coloring Food for Canaries.

Panicum for Finches.

Sunflower.

Prices on Application.

EVERYTHING FOR POULTRY.

Quality is uniform; clean, wholesome; prices right.

Blood Meal.

Bone Meal.

Fowls' Wheat.

Mixed Grain.

Shell Grit.

Crushed Maize.

Hulled Oats.

Charcoal.

State quantity required and ask for prices.

THE "GLOBE" WEED AND SCRUB KILLER.

IS A SURE KILLER OF NOXIOUS VEGETATION OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Permanently destroys by one application, when properly used—SCRUB, SORRELL, COUCH, FERNS, PRICKLY PEAR, BRIARS, THISTLES, FURZE, DOCKS, CAPE WEED, WEEDS ON GARDEN WALKS, also WHITE ANTS, Etc.

Directions.—Use one pint of the "Globe" Weed Killer to a kerosene tinful of water, equal to four gallons, and sprinkle over the paths, drives, etc., once or twice during the season, where the slightest sign of weeds appear. It is a certain destroyer.

It requires to be carefully applied, and provided this is done in the first instance and at the proper time, the weeds, etc., will be killed to their lowest

roots. Saplings and other weeds, etc., with large leaves, should be cut short to ensure the liquid getting down to the roots, and the Weed Killer poured directly over the surface of the stumps.

Note.—Can be applied all season when the weather is dry. It kills the roots of the weeds without disturbing the gravel or the surface of the path. Its effects are plainly visible for two or three years.

PRICES.

Sold in ½-gallon tins, 4/-; 1-gallon tins, 6/6; 2-gallon tins, 8/-; 4-gallon tins, 12/6; 5-gallon tins, 15/-; 40-gallon casks, 2/6 gallon. Casks at cost price charged extra.

Collection of
the Six
Palms

12/6



Chamaerops Excelsa (Chinese Fan Palm).—Specimen Plant five years old. The hardest of all Palms. Just the Palm for the centre of a lawn; will thrive where another Palm would die. strong plants, 1/6, 2/6, 5/- each.



Cocos Weddelliana. — Easily grown; splendid for table decoration. 3/- each.



Ostrich
Feather
Palm.

Ostrich Feather Palm.—This is one of the most graceful among the smaller Palms, with wide - spreading, arching pinnate leaves, broadly lance-shaped in outline, with long narrow pinnae. Good, strong young plants. 2/6; larger plants. 3/6, 5/-, 10/- and 20/- each.



Phoenix Roebelliana.—Rare and most graceful house palm grown. Small plants, 2/6 each. Must be grown in a green house for good results.



Washington Weeping Palm.

Washington Weeping Palm, known as the **Cotton Palm**. One of the best Palms for house culture; grows easily; also for the lawn and decorative purposes we know of no variety so pretty and so much sought after. 2/6 and 5/- each.



Kentia Palm (Belmoreana)

SEED AND PLANT
LIST

James Raiton

Peach Blossom

Shasta

TWO NEW GIANT
SCABIOSAS

PEACH BLOSSOM.
"Highly Commended" by the
Royal Horticultural Society of
Great Britain. A beautiful shade
of Peach Blossom Pink, large
size and long stems. An excellent
cut flower. 1/- packet.

SHASTA.
A pure white of enormous size,
the flowers measuring three
and a half inches across
with extremely
long stems.
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